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The Ship.

The wind cries out to the waters:
"However this thing began,
I do not know,
But I find it so—
We are but the slaves of man.

"The pigmy builds him a monster
By the might of his puny hand;
It carries things
Like a sea gull's wings;
He rides it from land to land.

"He catches my breath to waft him
As he dances over your waves;
The wounds you feel
Of the mighty keel—
And the wind and sea are slaves."

Our Baby.

Our baby—I wonder much if she knows
She is to us all so dear?
Now can she think, do you suppose?—
See how delighted she laughs and crows
When mother or nurse is near.

Our baby's a wonderful child, I'm sure;
Do you know what she did to-day?
Why, when mother put her down on the floor,
She crawled right out at the open door,
As if she was going away!

Our baby—she's only eight months old—
But if I take great care,
She's given me in my arms to hold;
She has five teeth, and like skeins of gold
Are her tiny locks of hair.

Our baby is so very dear to us,
We pet her all day long,
Till old nurse says, "Dear me what a fuss—
There'll be nothing left if you kiss her thus!"
But I am quite sure nurse is wrong.

Our baby—I know you would love her too,
She has such a winning way;
For first she seems with her eyes of blue
To be looking at you quite through and through,
And then she will smile and play.

A PRISON ON THE MOUNTAIN.

The Most Remarkable of all Penal Institutions—A Novel Industry and its Beneficial Effects—The Terrible Dark Cells—Ingenuity of the Prisoners.

Among the mountains in the extreme northwestern corner of the State of New York is located Clinton prison, the smallest of the three penal institutions under State control, but in some respects much the most interesting to the observant visitor. It is by no means easy to get to Dannemara, the little town or hamlet which has sprung up around the prison gate. By divers ways of cars and boats, through many delays, annoyances and vexations, one gets to Plattsburg. Thence one must drive sixteen miles to reach Dannemara. This comparative inaccessibility is the real reason why convicts dread Clinton prison more than either Auburn or Sing Sing. They like to see their friends now and then; to feel that they are within easy reach of their former homes, and not that they are practically exiled. Hence the constant petitions from prisoners here to the inspectors for transfer to the other prisons. But the discipline here is not, as it has often been represented by such petitioners, more severe than elsewhere. In some respects it is even more indulgent, necessarily so from the character of the industries in which the men are employed, and though their work may be harder, it is certainly better calculated for the development of whatever manhood the men may possess than are such petty avocations as shoemaking and shirt ironing.

Clinton prison is situated upon the side of a mountain. Before it lies a pretty little valley shut in on every side by mountains, the rugged outlines of which are at this season softened by dense foliage of varied hues. But in winter time this must be a very bleak and cheerless prospect. Ten thousand acres of land in the immediate vicinity are the property of the State. Twenty-five acres are inclosed for prison purposes by a stockade of heavy planks twenty feet in height, and upon this wall, at ten points, are posted look-out stations, where guards sit all day long with repeating Winchester rifles in their hands, revolvers in their belts, and loaded muskets by their sides, to frustrate any bold endeavors at escape. When the old log stockade was standing, prisoners not infrequently managed to shin up to the top, drop over on the outer side, and escape to the forest. But the smooth planks are much more difficult to climb, and few make the attempt. Besides, Capt. Herwerth, sergeant of the guard, has awakened a spirit of emulation in marksmanship among his men, and the convicts naturally have a shy of tempting trouble themselves the demonstration of such skill as the guards frequently display in their target practice. Even should a prisoner reach the woods his chances for getting away are barely even. But should he miss friendly aid, he will be liable to wander about in the dense forest until hunger drives him back to the prison, until somebody picks him up for the sake of the reward for his recapture, or until sheer accident brings him back to his point of departure.

It is related that upon one occasion, some months ago, a couple of convicts, who secreted themselves in the big mine until after dark, managed to get over the wall and struck out into the forest. They traveled hard all night, through close thickets and over rocks, and in the gray light of morning found themselves just beneath the prison wall, having struggled along in a circle on the mountain side through all these weary hours. In sheer disgust they stumbled around to the gate and voluntarily gave themselves up.

The distinctive peculiarity about this prison is that it is the only one in this country—or, indeed, with a single exception, in the world—wherein the mining and manufacturing of iron is carried on. Within the prison walls are now two mines, one belonging to Messrs. Watson & Co., of Plattsburg—to whom the State pays a royalty of one dollar per ton on all separated ore from it—the other belonging to the State exclusively. The first of these has been worked with varying regularity for fifteen years past. In 1869, the owners having demanded an increase of their royalty from seventy-five cents to one dollar per ton, which the prison authorities refused to pay, the mine was permitted to fall into disuse and fill up with water, so that when, in 1871, under a new regime, its reworking was determined upon, three months' steady pumping were required to empty it sufficiently to permit of the resumption of mining operations. So rapid and constant is the infiltration of water, up to the present time, that an eight-horse power steam engine is kept at work, day and night, running the pumps in this and new mines, yet in one part of the old mine the flood is six feet in depth, and sometimes increases to ten.

To enter the old mine, one descends by a rugged and treacherous path into a pit some thirty feet in depth, and not less than eighty feet in diameter at the top. In the side of this pit toward the mountain opens the mine. It seems an enormous cavern. The sides are a hundred feet apart, the roof thirty feet in height, and the length of this great excavation something more than fourteen hundred feet. Huge columns of ore and rock are left to support the roof. The dropping and plashing of water, the slow and regular creaking of the rude pumping machinery, the hollow echoes of voices afar in the depths, all have a mournful effect. The gloom of the distance is flecked by the little red lights of the miners' lamps, flitting to and fro, not seemingly larger than glowworms, and as uncertain in their illumination. At certain hours blasts are fired, and the echoes are like rapidly repeated thunder, or the successive discharges of a number of large cannon. The air is cold and damp, but pure, having nothing of the closeness pertaining to such mines as are worked by shafts, drifts and galleries—a coal or a silver mine for instance.

All the men working here are convicts, but one cannot but be impressed, at sight of them and of their fellows in the mills, with the idea that such labor as that in which they are here employed has had a subtle effect in elevating them in the scale of manhood. It has hardened their muscles, imbued them with a consciousness of masculinity, taught them by their conflict with the sullen inertia of nature's resistance to man's efforts much more self-reliance and earnestness of honest, vigorous purpose than all their previous lives had known. As you meet them, they look you squarely in the eye, not furtively glancing at you with the lurking, sneaking, evil look which you will encounter at every step in the Sing Sing laundry and among the idle villains at Auburn. There can be no doubt that it improves men's morals to become strong by honest toil, even if that gain of strength be upon compulsion.

The ore as taken from the mines is first roasted in three huge kilns, thence is passed through an eighteen-stamp mill, separated by water from the rock, and when dry is melted in charcoal furnaces, hammered into blooms beneath a huge trip-hammer, and finally shaped as desired by the rolls. From sixty to eighty men are constantly employed in these mills and reduction works in gangs of that number, each of which works twelve hours and then gives place to others. There is also a large machine shop in another department, employing from twenty to forty men, wherein all the machinery in use about the prison is made or repaired as occasion demands.

Out behind the main mill building is a huge pile of charcoal, hauled in here from the twenty-eight kilns in which it has been burned in the forest. The keepers say that on the night of November 7, 1874, this enormous pile of charcoal—or one equally large, in the same location—took fire accidentally from sparks emitted by the mill smoke stacks. The fire raged furiously, sweeping away a very large portion of the stockade on two sides of the enclosure and burning down one of the guard posts, which was not deserted by its heroic occupant until it began to sink under his feet, and to save his life he had to spring outside the line. To save the prison from that total destruction which at one time seemed imminent, one hundred and sixty convicts were let out of their cells, and called to assist in checking the flames. The night was dark, the excitement great, the keepers few in number, and the barrier hitherto confining them was in great part destroyed, yet when all danger was past and the men were called to return to their cells not one was missing, not one had availed himself of the extraordinary opportunities for escape. They were even heard conversing together, while fighting the fire, and saying to each other: "Well, he'd be a mean fellow who would take advantage of a time like this to run away." Yet among these convicts were some condemned for life—there are thirty such in the prison—and many incarcerated upon long sentences. Some of the very men who resisted the temptations to escape offered by that occasion have since made desperate attempts to gain their liberty, when all chances seemed against them, but when they had the excitement of matching their cunning and courage against their keepers.

The preservation of that hedious and depressing silence which is so important an element of the discipline of the Albany penitentiary is not even attempted here. To enforce it would be almost, if not quite, impossible, unless there were as many keepers as there are convicts. While the men on "tours" of labor in the mill are waiting for the smelting of the ore, the serving of the hammer or the rolls, or in the various mining processes wherein arduous toil is broken by moments of necessary relaxation, there is no restriction upon either conversation or employment by the prisoners of their leisure in small work for themselves. Some of the convicts are quite skillful in the making of horse-hair jewelry and small carvings, by the sale of which to visitors they often manage to save up sometimes considerable sums against the day of their discharge. As far as it is practicable the keepers seek to repress criminal or demoralizing reminiscences and communications, but comparatively little restraint can be directly exercised in this way under existing conditions.

The lightest punishment in use in Clinton prison is the "yoke"—a collar of iron with three outwardly curved prongs reaching above the head, and weighing some fourteen pounds—which is worn by the culprit as many hours or days as necessity seems to demand. The "paddle" is sometimes employed upon peculiarly refractory fellows, and it is the experience of the keepers and guards here that although this punishment is never severe enough to do the prisoner any serious injury, they never have to paddle the same man twice. The "cat-o'-nine tails," formerly used, is still kept upon exhibition, but is said to be never employed. Of course the murderous and abominable dark cell, the "humanitarians'" diabolical choice of torture, is the heaviest penalty for serious infractions of discipline. There are six dark cells in this prison, two of which, at the time of the writer's recent visit, were occupied by men who had been incarcerated there for nine days. These unfortunate wretches had been found in possession of a skeleton key by which they would have been enabled, opportunity occurring, to pass through the kitchen, and possibly thence to escape by scaling the stockade. They would not tell who had made the key for them, and were consequently doomed to confinement here until they would confess. In such cases it is the rule, when the victim of the cell is once more able to walk and work—he having succumbed to the fearful pressure upon both mind and body, and been let out in time to save him from actual death in the cell—to trammel him with a heavy ball and chain, weighing twenty or twenty-five pounds, which is thenceforth his constant companion by both day and night, sometimes for many months.

Not unfrequently this added infliction drives prisoners to the most ingenious devices for freeing themselves from the galling burden and to attempting the most desperate measures for escape. Heavy rivets fasten the strong bands of iron about their ankles, but these they are cunning enough to saw out and replace by others of lead, which may be quickly cut through at an opportune moment, and sometimes they even saw the anklets so deeply that they may easily be broken, the cut being filled up with bread crumbs covered with rust. Not a little ingenuity is occasionally displayed by the convicts in making for themselves, from their blankets, coarse suits of clothing resembling those of the Canadian woodchoppers in the neighborhood. All such suspicious manifestations of skill are, however, punished severely.

Every intelligent officer in the prison coincides in the opinion that the dark cell is, of all punishments, the most inhuman and permanently injurious, while it is at the same time the one least conducive to moral reformation. They say that it ruins the physical and blights the mental condition of those subjected to it. A term in the dark cell, long or short, according to the individual strength of the victim, inevitably reduces him to such a weak and abject condition that from sheer lack of strength or will to combat he finally succumbs, but his submission has behind it nothing of moral conviction. It has come upon him like a disease, and when he regains his normal vigor, if he ever does, he will be at least as bad as he ever was before. When a man is confined in the dark cell he is allowed but a gill of water and two ounces of bread per diem, nothing else. This is not in itself quite so severe a punishment as it would seem. For the first two days he will suffer with hunger and thirst. Then his bowels cease to act. He becomes almost torpid, physically, and is in a great degree unconscious of the process of starvation which is going on. He may endure agony from thirst, for mental conditions may supervene to bring on an intense fever, but he is no longer hungry. The damp, penetrating cold of his stone coffin chills the very marrow in his bones. His whole frame aches from contact with the unyielding stones, for he has no other bed or seat than the floor. His lungs are poisoned and his stomach sickened by the foul air. Worst of all to endure are the deathly silence and oppressive darkness. To him it seems as if he were alone in a world immersed in eternal night, and often superstition or a too vivid imagination peoples thickly with phantom terrors the impenetrable gloom. Again and again prisoners in these hideous dungeons, upon being allowed once more to come forth, have been seen to fall on their knees, weeping with joy at sight of the light.

The ordinary prison arrangements here are all good enough. There are five hundred and forty-eight cells of fair size, big enough to hold two men in each if necessary. There is a chapel capable of accommodating six hundred persons, where once a month a priest conducts Roman Catholic services, and twice a month a Protestant chaplain, whose name I have mislaid, holds forth. The convicts have a fair choir of their own.

The kitchen is good and the prisoners are well fed. The prison is estimated as giving, directly and indirectly, employment and maintenance to not less than one thousand persons outside the walls, and it is very doubtful if one-tenth of them live half so well by their honest labor as the convicts do inside. One fact indicative of the good fare and healthful surroundings of the convicts here is that the average number in hospital is only ten out of a population of from 238 to 640, and of those ten, a large proportion are merely temporarily disabled by accidents in the mines or mill.

Summing up the results of our observations of this prison, it appears that the convict who honestly endeavors to conform to the requirements of a very lenient discipline and is not too far cursed with inherient laziness to do manly work, may live here at least as well as at either Sing Sing or Auburn, and is likely to derive much greater benefit than at either of those places in permanent physical and moral improvement, so far as that may be affected by his avocations. By comparison with the Albany penitentiary this is a continual Christmas for the prisoner. The one grand defect remains, however, that its system affords almost unlimited facilities for the criminal education of the young by older and hardened convicts, who choose to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to spread their own utter demoralization among those surrounding them. This evil seems inseparable from the unclassified congregate system, except where the merciless rigor of the Albany penitentiary discipline is in vogue, and affords the most powerful argument in favor of the introduction here of the Crofton system. Should an experiment in this direction be deemed advisable, it is easy to see in what way our three great State prisons might readily be made available, with little other change than in their respective organizations of discipline, and until this, or something nearly akin to it, is done, it is useless to talk of or hope for the reformation of our congregate prisons from their present character, that of mere colleges of crime, or to dream of any beneficial effect, through their agency alone, in the reduction of our average of criminality.—*New York Sun.*

The New English Gun.

An English correspondent says: The nose of the poor "Woolwich Infant," which, from its weight of thirty-five tons, was thought to be a fine child, has been utterly put out of joint by that "new arrival," the eighty-one-ton gun. This is by far the largest in the world, and has just been proved a great success. The shot, or rather the flat-headed projectile which has now taken the place of the cannon ball, weighs 1258 pounds, plus the gas check, which weighs fifteen pounds, and is elevated to the mouth of the gun by a hydraulic apparatus, and it takes twelve men to ram it home. It can throw a shot six miles, if desired, but 4,000 yards is taken as the furthest range at which it will be serviceable, and at that distance it may be justly remarked that "where it hits it makes a hole." The gun is twenty-seven feet long, twenty-four feet inside, six feet thick at the breech, fourteen and a half inches at the bore, and weighs, with its carriage, 120 tons. The charges of powder varied during the experiments from 170 pounds to 230 pounds. But the most effective was found to be the 220-pounds charge. The object was to discover the amount of force possessed by the projectile; so the butts, composed of sand sixty feet thick, with seventy-five feet of earth to back it, were only 200 feet away.

The shots penetrated from forty to forty-seven feet in the sand. Burning pebbles of powder (for, as you may suppose, it is of coarsish grain) were propelled over the butts, and "a large and perfect smoke ring ascended from the muzzle and shot up vertically in the air, retaining its form and continuing its rapid flight for about a minute," and causing a sustained noise, similar to that of a shell. In the course of the proceedings, while attempting to withdraw the crusher gauge from the powder chamber, the extracting rod came apart in the gun. To get it out a volunteer crept in at the muzzle, and after a fifth trial, and having been half blinded and half suffocated by the gases remaining in the bore, he succeeded. This was very literally seeking the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth. The experiments are considered to have decisively settled the question of armor versus guns in favor of the latter. Such a shot would go through anything that floats—twenty inches of iron with backing, for instance—at the comparatively short distance of a mile, as though it were cardboard.

A Phenomenon.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says: We recently saw on the farm of C. B. Claiborn, Esq., in Amherst county, a large walnut tree, with wide spreading branches, and of luxuriant growth, which presents a phenomenon in the science of dendrology hitherto unknown to us. About a quarter of a century ago, as tradition has it, a hole was cut through the trunk of this tree, in which a beam was inserted to be used in prizing tobacco. The beam was subsequently removed, and in the lapse of time the hole closed up, and now barely a trace of it remains. The heart of the tree was, however, destroyed, and the trunk became hollow from the ground to where the branches began to spread out. The tree bears annually a large crop of walnuts, of good size and fine appearance, but no kernel has ever been found in any of them since the trunk of the giant tree became hollow—a phenomenon that demonstrates the fact that heartless trees, like heartless men, cannot bring forth good fruit.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The origin of many fires is justly attributed to spontaneous combustion by those who have carefully investigated the general subject. Many instances have recently been made public which indicate plainly in what way many "mysterious" conflagrations may have originated. Not long ago a fire occurred at Marshall, Michigan, in a store where drugs, medicines, paints, oil, etc., were kept in large quantities. It chanced that it was extinguished, so that investigation into the cause of it was possible. And it was evident that it originated in a box of shavings that had been saturated with linseed oil, turpentine, and the leakage of barrels. The character of the combustion was such that there seemed no reason to doubt the exciting cause. Rags used to oil machinery are a fruitful cause of fires; when left in a heap, the interior will often become charred, and perhaps, after a while, will begin to smoke, and a slight current of air will fan it into a blaze. It is well known that fire will often originate in large quantities of bituminous coal if it is wet. Many kinds of dress goods are now charged with different substances to increase their weight, and some of these substances are exceedingly inflammable, and make the goods liable to spontaneous combustion. A few years ago a large fire occurred in a warehouse in New York city. At first the fire seemed very mysterious, and the general impression was that it must be the work of an incendiary. But a careful investigation proved it to be a case of spontaneous combustion, originating in a case of silk twist tightly packed, with two layers of thick paper and one layer of oil-cloth between the case and the goods, thus entirely excluding the air. The goods had evidently been packed while damp, and the intense heat of the weather made the conditions favorable for combustion. Those who were skeptical in regard to this origin of the fire were entirely convinced when a fire broke out a second time, which was traced directly to another case of silk twist. Many kinds of goods when closely packed are exposed to spontaneous combustion. Special care may well be taken in warehouses, factories, and in all places where the heat developed by some slow process of oxidation is confined and compressed. In such cases a temperature may be reached which renders spontaneous combustion possible.

A Story of Tom Corwin.

It was well known of the "wagoner's boy," as Tom Corwin was familiarly called, that he was, during his speeches, very obliging and willing to answer all questions propounded him during his speeches, provided they were asked at the proper time; but there were always many rude men who were usually present when he spoke who differed from him in their views, and they would often make it a point to be impudent.

One of these fellows happened to be present with his friends on one occasion and during Mr. Corwin's address, when he was in the middle of the sentence, called out: "I say, Corwin, what do you think of your party, take it as a whole?" "Tom" made no reply—when the man repeated it. Mr. Corwin stopped in his speech, and we shall never forget the seriousness of that countenance—people laughed before he had said a word—then drawing himself up to his full stature, he roared out: "Did any one hear an ass bray?" and then relaxing his sternness with a sort of a jerk, he drew down his mouth and let go that smile of his, and such a roar of laughter that followed from his auditors we have never since heard—but it did not stop here, at least every ten minutes throughout the next two hours he would ask the same question: "Did any one hear an ass bray?" pointing a moral each time with the expression or drawing a comparison in some way.

The laugh and the attention of all turned upon the questioner, and before he was through with his address we saw the fellow and his friends quietly sneak away, amid the jeers of the people.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Among the youngest of the inmates at the institution of the deaf and dumb in New York city, says the *Express*, is a boy, a congenial deaf mute, who was last year sorely afflicted with small pox, which left him totally blind. Under the advantages of previous instruction in the sign language the patient instructors now teach him both to read and write, and all, as in the case of the great wonder of the world, Laura Bridgman, whose history will be remembered, by the magnetism of touch. Knowledge is imparted by feeling, and feeling by holding the boy's hand, and spelling letter by letter whatever information through the palms of the hand. What is thus received by feeling is written upon the blackboard, in not very straight lines it is true, but with correctness and constant improvement, and intense gratification. Wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence—first, in this triple dispensation of added blindness to the loss of speech and hearing, and now, as it were, in at least the moral if not material restoration of sight to the blind. More than forty years ago we were deeply impressed with the life, animation and hope exhibited by the blind, deaf and dumb Laura Bridgman, who grew to woman's estate, with all her afflictions, contented and happy. The sight at the time was a very touching one, and never forgotten by us. The case at Fanwood is equally impressive, and all of may be thankful that the State not only provides a home, but instruction, for such sufferers.

Vicissitudes of Mining.

There is nothing more difficult in this world of difficulty than to persevere against adverse fortune. We suppose that the gold mines have a thousand stories of the lottery of the lode—here is one which we find in the correspondence of the Kansas City *News*: About two years ago two young men had between them about $400, "the savings of a long spell of work." They were offered a half interest in a gold mine at Central City, Col., if they would sink it thirty feet deeper. Upon each side are the "Yeto" and other paying lodes, but these had good roads to the mills, and furnaces of wealthy companies. Moreover, the mine was difficult of access; it was necessary to carry the ore in gunny sacks for a considerable distance; then to pack it upon mules; and thus, by the time it reached the mills, the gold in it would not pay expenses. The young workers when they had spent all their ready money became discouraged and abandoned the contract. This year two new speculators came, and undertook to go on with the work upon the same terms. They had not sunk more than two feet in this abandoned claim when they struck ore worth $2,000 per ton. The feelings of their unfortunate predecessors can be imagined.

Purchaser and Non-Advertiser.

A man who was too mean to advertise land he wanted to sell put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: "I can't buy land at a fair price of any man who does his advertising in that way. He'd steal the fence, the pump handle, and the barn doors, before he gave up possession."

IN THE FAR WEST.

Rich New Yorkers Setting their Children up in Life—Huge Farms.

A member of a New York importing firm recently said: Each of my youngest sons is the owner of a square mile of land in Victoria colony, Ellis county, Kansas. The Victoria river flows near my sons' farms, and increases their natural fertility. The virgin soil, upon which buffaloes have herded for many years, is in the most productive quarter of the colony, sixteen feet thick, and in the least fertile, three feet, and black as ink. Owing to its heaviness, due to its richness, the earth has to be tilled with plows drawn by mules. Fertilizers will not be necessary there for fifty years. My boys raise "sod" corn, "alfalfa," coarse grass for the stock, and millet, principally. Last year grasshoppers devoured their crops, but this year my boys have secured far more corn, alfalfa, and millet than even the old settlers, the corn harvest amounting to thirty bushels per acre, and the alfalfa being mowed three times. My sons have twelve hundred sheep, recently purchased at a stock sale in Puebla. Great corrals inclose these sheep, and a herder, aided by two Scotch sheep dogs that I imported, takes care of them. Twelve rams, of the merino variety, blend the characteristics of the Scotch and the Kansas sheep, and the result of the alliance is a superior animal. The short horned cattle of England flourish in Victoria.

Mr. George Grant, owner of almost the entire county, lately bought Floden, the half-brother of Thornby, who won the Derby two years ago, and $500,000 in one year, for $16,000, and the gentry about Mr. Grant are buying all the retired racing mares that they can find, hoping to obtain a fine class of horses through Floden. My boys' neighbors, for the most part, are the younger sons of English noblemen. Being unable to put their sons into the army, the navy or the church, these noblemen have established them in Kansas, at an expense of about $15,000 per man, choosing to see them growing old as tillers of the soil rather than as fixtures in banks or insurance houses, or tradesmen's shops.

Mr. Grant sells land to deserving young men for eight or ten dollars an acre, permitting them to pay for it when they can, charging them interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. My boys are unmarried, and have only two servants, a man and his wife. The man attends to the horses and does the heavy work about the house, and his wife is cook, chambermaid and dame of the poultry yard. They work in the field when they have reason to, and when they have not the fun on the pink, mount their horses, collect their dogs, and join their neighbors in a Jack-rabbit hunt.

St. Louis being only a day's ride from them, my boys have a large and accessible market for all their wares. In ten years they will be independent. My outlay in establishing them was only $16,000; and, I assure you, that I deem it well spent money. If my boys had staid here they would have been in some bank or insurance office, fixed for life, with some $1,200, $1,500 or $2,000, unable to support a family, and exposed to the danger of forming bad habits. They are happy and would not return to New York.

Young men without means had better not go to Kansas. If their fathers, uncles or brothers can give them money enough to buy a farm and stock it, then let them leave for Kansas at once. Three or four young men call every day to ask my advice about going to Kansas, and I tell them just what I have told you. Each of the members of a New York dry goods firm has purchased a square mile of land near my boys' for his son. The eldest of the heirs expectant is aged thirteen, and they will take possession of their property in a few years. It is already stocked with sheep. Victotia colony is about to have an Episcopal church, and is only eight or ten miles from Fort Hays, is not subject to the attacks of Indians.

An Odd State of Affairs.

The trial of John Camber, in Omaha, for murdering James Thompson, makes public an odd state of a family's affairs. Thompson boarded with Camberg, and not only loved Mrs. Camberg, but forbade her to show any affection for her husband. She declares that she was induced to obey by fear, Thompson having previously killed two men, and being apparently willing to kill more. One day Thompson, upon seeing her kiss her husband, stabbed him in the face. After that she was more circumspect, Thompson continuing to board with the family. Later Thompson commanded her to elope with him, and she was obedient, although she swears that she went without wanting to. Camberg searched them out, and at length, one evening, stood at the window of a prairie farm-house, looking in at them. The sight maddened him, and he killed Thompson with a rifle shot. He was acquitted, and his wife, relieved of her unpleasant lover, will return to her home.

Very Funny.

The following story is told as a remarkable instance of the appreciation of humor. A German soldier was ordered fifty lashes for some alleged act of insubordination. Fritz, disciplined to silence, was fixed to triangles in the presence of his company. When the first lashes fell upon his naked shoulders the worthy fellow, instead of displaying evidences of distress, burst out into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. The executioner, regarding this manifestation as by no means complimentary to his skill, laid on with redoubled ardor. But the more he laid on the more Fritz laughed. When cut down he still found great difficulty in restraining his mirth, and indulged in loud intermittent guffaws. The officer in command of the company, with a curiosity naturally excited, approached the bleeding wretch and inquired the cause of the mirth. "Why," replied Fritz, breaking into a fresh fit of laughter, "I'm the wrong man!"

The Reason, Perhaps.

A lad about eight years old, whose parents live on Cass avenue, Detroit, was standing at the gate crying and howling in a voice loud enough to be heard around the block.

"Oh, don't take on so," said a man who was passing.

The boy paid no heed to him, and the man continued:

"I didn't bawl that way when I was a boy."

"Well, you didn't expect your mother to give you a piece of pie as soon as she opened the door—o-o-h!" sobbed the boy.

Incompetence.

"Did you ever break a yoke of four-year-old steers?" asked a farmer of a chap who wanted to marry his daughter. "No, I never did," was the meek reply; "but I have rode a mule in a circus, and had a good deal of other experience in the world." "No other experience," said the granger, "could qualify you, young man, for trying to handle that girl," and the sad youth departed.

That must have been a funny as well as bibulous old man who said "he could not drink water because it tastes so of sinners since the flood."

How Truffles Did It.

I returned to Ashville after an absence of three years and found Truffles grown fat and jovial, with a face the very mirror of peace and self-satisfaction. Truffles was the village baker, and he was not like this when I went away.

"Truffles," said I, "how is it? You have improved."

"Improved! How?"

"Why, in every way. What have you been doing?"

Just then a little girl came in with a shattered shawl and barefooted, to whom Truffles gave a loaf of bread. "Oh, dear, Mr. Truffles," the child said, with brimming eyes, as she took the loaf of bread; "mamma is getting better, and she says she owes so much to you. She blesses you, indeed she does."

"That's one of the things I've been doing," he said, after the child had gone.

"You are giving the suffering family bread," I queried.

"Yes."

"Have you any more cases like that?"

"Yes, three or four of them. I give them a loaf a day, enough to feed them."

"And you take no pay?"

"Not from them."

"Ah! from the town?"

"No; here," said Truffles, laying his hand on his breast. "I'll tell you," he added, smiling. "One day, over a year ago, a poor woman came to me and asked for a loaf of bread, for which she could not pay—she wanted it for her poor, suffering children. At first I hesitated, but finally I gave it to her, and as her blessings rang in my ears after she had gone, I felt my heart grow warm. Times were hard, and there was a good deal of suffering, and I found myself wishing, by-and-bye, that I could afford to give away more bread. At length an idea struck me. I'd stop drinking and give that amount away in bread, adding one or two loaves on my own account. I did it, and it's been a blessing to me. My heart has grown bigger, and I've grown better in every way. My sleep is sound and sweet, and my dreams are pleasant. And that's what you see, I suppose."

A Lesson for Girls.

China is making a contribution to female literature. A volume has recently been published there called "A Book for Girls." It is written in verse and contains advice and suggestions to women from the time they are born until they become grandmothers. Every line is characteristic of the position occupied by women in China. Nothing is said about intellectual development, and the duty of complete submission to the wills of their masculine relatives of every grade is constantly impressed upon them. The book opens with suggestions concerning early rising, suitable morning toilettes, and proper female occupations. Then follow warnings against idleness and foolish conversation. "A maiden must learn to guard her tongue." For each year of her life there is a particular lesson. "At seven years learn to imitate those who are grown up. At eight and nine, love your older and younger brothers and sisters, divide your food with them, and do not be angry or jealous if your share is less than theirs. At ten be industrious, learn from your mother, and do not leave the house without permission. At eleven years you are grown—attend to making the tea, cooking the rice, and fill up your leisure time with knitting." Then follow directions regarding the great aim of existence—marriage. To the obedience exercised toward parents and relatives shall be added submission to a husband. After this come practical and economical rules about cooking and cleanliness. Humility is enjoined. "The husband is to the wife as heaven is to the earth. Your feet are bound so that you shall not leave the house and wander foolishly about in search of vain amusement." Then come suggestions to young mothers, rules for walking, resting, sitting and sleeping. "When thy daughters are grown, see that they marry well, and are obedient to their husbands and submissive to his relatives." With such views in regard to the education of women, a glimpse of the positions they occupy in other countries might well astonish the inhabitants of the Celestial empire.

To Oblige a Friend.

Mr. Keyser dropped in at Statesbury's store the other day, and after some preliminary conversation he said:

"Jim, are you fond of apples?"

"Well, yes, if they are good," responded Statesbury.

"Well, Jim, how are you on climbing a fence, a fence about eight feet high? How are you on climbing it all of a sudden!"

"I dunno. I might get over one if I was excited about something."

"Yes. And, Jim, you ain't much afraid of dogs, are you? You don't skeer much when you see a dog kinder coming at you, savage like? How would it strike you now if such a dog as that was to grab you by the leg?"

"Why, I wouldn't let it, of course."

"Well, Jim, I come around to ask you a favor, as a friend. Jim, I've just bought a new dog, a sorter bull-terrier, and the man said that he'd fly at almost anybody, and hold on until he was dead. Now, I have an idea the feller was lying to me, and I thought maybe if you'd come around and help me give that dog—well, give him a kinder trial trip, I might find out about him."

"What do you mean by a trial trip?"

"Why, I thought I'd see if you wouldn't go into my garden and pretend to steal apples, and I'd sick this dog on you, and then we'd see if that man mis represented the facts to me."

"Certainly I won't."

"Oh, come on, now—just to try him! You may have all the apples you can carry off with you."

"Why, you must be crazy."

"Won't go? Not to oblige a friend? Not to ascertain the value of what may be a splendid fighting dog?"

"Of course I won't."

"Oh, very well, then, don't; but the first time I see you anywhere near my place I'll try him on you, anyway. I don't mind a man being disobliging, but when he's ornary mean the way you are, he disgusts me."

Mr. Keyser is still looking for a person for his pet to experiment on.—*Max Adeler.*

An Old-Time Joke.

When about seventeen, the poet Campbell, together with a couple of friends, played a joke upon a couple of tradesmen in the Trongate of Glasgow. A respectable apothecary named Fife had a placard in his window, printed in large letters: "Ears pierced by A. Fife," meaning the operation to which young ladies submit for the sake of wearing earrings. Fife's next door neighbor was a spirit dealer, named Drum, and these two shopkeepers were, for some cause or other, on bad terms. Tom and his friends struck on an expedient for reconciling them. They procured a long deal board, and painted on it, in flaming capitals, this inscription from "Othello": "The spirit-stirring Drum—the ear-piercing Fife." This they nailed one night over the contiguous doors, to the great annoyance to Drum and Fife, and the great amusement of every one else in Glasgow.

The Prehistoric Civilization of America.

The mysterious solitudes of the great West, those trackless wastes of desert and mountain, of deep wooded valley and rolling prairie which are embraced within the Territories bordering on the Mexican frontier, says the New York *Herald*, are slowly yielding up their secrets to the scientific explorer. Strange as it may seem, there are many hundreds of thousands of square miles of our national domain which are as yet a *terra incognita*, so far as our knowledge of their physical geography is concerned, and it is to special explorations, such as those of the Hayden survey, that we are indebted for any information we possess of the topographical details, geological structures, flora and fauna and ethnology of these wild regions. Regarding their early occupation by man we are compelled to base our speculations on such positive evidences as are furnished by the work of human hands. Time and the operation of natural causes efface all traces of human existence except those which can resist decay or withstand the action of the elements. Even such indestructible objects may be buried beneath the shifting desert sands, as in Egypt and Syria, or overwhelmed by volcanic eruptions, as at Pompeii and Herculaneum, or lost in the depths of dense forests which have grown from the seedlings scattered by the winds among the ruins of prehistoric cities, as in New Mexico and Brazil. The evidences being present that a civilization once existed in the midst of this continent, the skill of the archæologist can alone determine its antiquity by comparison and inference. A condition of civilization may be reasonably inferred when we find order, symmetry and ornament combined in the structure and arrangement of ancient remains. The first two characteristics indicate design and intelligence governed by customs which have grown into laws for general guidance, while ornamentation indicates taste, a certain degree of luxury and popular education, which created general appreciation of the beautiful in form and color. To these may be added the significance traceable in all works that have emanated from peoples who lived in communities and adopted material forms in the expression of their religious sentiments. All these conditions of evidence are found in the remains on which we base our theory of the existence of a prehistoric civilization in America. In order to form an estimate of the antiquity of this civilization we are again, in the absence of historical record, forced to speculate on its source, duration and relative progress with regard to that of known peoples. The degree of civilization attained by the early inhabitants of Egypt and India can be readily understood as shared by peoples maintaining an intimate intercourse with them, and likely to differ, or rather to follow another course, when the means of intercommunication ceased. If architectural remains furnish any clew to this period we may call attention to a similarity between the earliest works of Egypt and those of the prehistoric peoples of America. The same crude massiveness of construction is common to both, evidencing the dawning knowledge of the principles of the mechanical sciences among peoples possessed of extraordinary powers of perception. If we succeed in establishing the early connection between the inhabitants of Europe and America, and trace their origin to a common source, the task of tracing the progress of the prehistoric civilization of the latter race loses much of its difficulty. We can compare its fate with that of one of a higher order of development in Europe, and attribute its ultimate destruction to similar causes.

The Devil Fish.

In Conception bay, near Portugal cove, two fishermen, while out in a small boat, were attracted by some object moving in the water near them. Their first impression seems to have been that it was a large sail or the *debris* of a wreck. The men rowed toward it, and, when near enough, one of them struck it with his gaff. Immediately it showed signs of life, and reared a parrot-like beak, with which it struck the bottom of the boat violently. It then shot out from about its head two huge, livid arms, and began to twine them about the boat. One of the men then seized an ax, and striking the arms as they lay across the gunwale of the boat, severed them from the body. The creature then moved off, surrounded by an inky cloud, which was caused by the ejection of a black fluid. It is one of those arms that now is preserved in alcohol, and which has been described by Mr. Harvey as follows:

It measured nineteen feet, is of a pale pink color, and entirely cartilaginous, tough and pliant as leather, and very strong. It is but three inches and a half in circumference, except toward the extremity, where it broadens like an oar to six inches in circumference, and then tapers to a pretty fine point. The under surface of the extremity is covered with suckers to the very point. First there is a cluster of small suckers, with fine, sharp teeth round their edges, and with a membrane stretched across each. Of these there are about seventy. Then come two rows of very large suckers, the movable disk of each an inch and a quarter in diameter, the cartilaginous ring not being denticulated. These are twenty-four in number. After these there is another group of suckers with denticulated edges, similar to the first, about fifty in number. Along the under surface about fifty more small suckers are distinguished at intervals, making in all about one hundred and eighty suckers. The men estimate that they left at least ten feet of the arm attached to the body of the fish, so that its original length must have been thirty-five feet.

In describing the breathing organs, as well as those designed for ejecting the inky fluid, the writer states that connected with the body is a funnel, through which the water is ejected after the extrication of its oxygen by the breathing organs. This funnel runs the entire length of the body. It serves another purpose; when the water is forcibly ejected by the reaction of the surrounding medium, the fish moves backward with great swiftness, while the forward motion is accomplished by the movements of its tail. There is a second funnel, through which the inky fluid which it secretes is ejected when the creature wishes to escape from its pursuers.

The French Vintage.

It is needless to say, says a Paris correspondent, that the wine crop is the most important of all in France, its value largely exceeding that of all kinds of grain. In ordinary years it is estimated at considerably over two milliards of francs. For twenty years its exportation alone has had a mean value of two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and in 1873 France sold three hundred millions' worth of her wines. In addition to this there is sixty millions' worth of brandy. The vintage

The Centre Reporter,

P. GRAY MEEK, ... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 11, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The radicals having carried the state, is a permission to the Cameron ring to put out from one-and-a-half to three millions of the treasury funds and pocket the interest. That's what the election of Hartranft and Rawle means.

The Bellefonte Republican, last week had a little pyramid of states, and now it must take out the biggest block, New York, which went democratic.

The solid vote of the Molly Maguires in Schuylkill for Hartranft was balanced by the more positive friends of law and order voting for the other fellow. Pershing has 1,500 majority.

The country sends to the gate of Philadelphia a Democratic majority, which was overcome by a fraudulent scheme of voting, so frequently and successfully practiced in that city.

Huntingdon county gives Pershing a majority of 300. The Democrats elect their county ticket, with exception of Register and Recorder and probably Prothonotary. The borough of Huntingdon gave Pershing of 54.

The Democracy did better in Ohio than in any other Northern State, increasing their vote 75,000 over two years ago, in the face of the fiercest opposition ever encountered by any party. In Pennsylvania we have about held our own and have been beaten only by false registration.

The late election in this state, outside of Philadelphia, shows 5,000 majority against Hartranft. This shows where the people stand, and what the result would be with an honest vote. Three years ago, Hartranft had 15,000 majority outside of Philadelphia, and the 5,000 against him now, might serve as a reminder that the people want a change, although he is retained three years more by the doings of the Philadelphia repeaters.

Clinton county has elected Dunn, radical, Treasurer, over Straher, democrat, while the balance of the democratic ticket has a large majority. Straher's defeat is owing to doubts that some had as to his integrity.

In Clearfield, Walters, democrat, was also defeated for Treasurer, and a radical elected.

Crawford county, this State, elects George P. Ryan Sheriff and Williamson, Prothonotary. Both are Democrats.

These things will happen when good men are not nominated.

The November elections are not without some good results for the democracy, although our own state, through Philadelphia Pilgrim management went radical. New York has gone democratic by 10,000. In Wisconsin, an old radical stronghold, the democrats have elected their whole state ticket. Mississippi, heretofore cursed by carpet bag rule, has been swept by the democrats—they carried every thing down there, and the same in Maryland, while old abolition Massachusetts has only made a hair-bredth escape. Indeed the tidal-wave has not quite ceased, and the November elections furnish enough material for the democratic rooster to flop his wings and crow.

The election is over and all will admit that the officers elected in this county are all good, competent, and honest men, from Sheriff down to Coroner, and that the county will not suffer from its new servants. They are all democrats, too, which is also gratifying, except Andrew Gregg, and he too, is a good man, although belonging to the opposite party. We had good men and the people gave them a good majority.

Co'. D. G. Bush is the best booked man in this part of the state on the financial question. The Col. has made the intricate question his especial study for the last few years, and has the statisticts and data at his fingers' ends. He made some able speeches on the money question, during the late campaign, which were well received by all who heard him. The Colonel favors greenbacks.

The temperance vote in Centre county is nearly as large as the vote of the same party in Philadelphia. In our county Browne recieved 590 votes, and in Philadelphia some 650. The temperance party in that city can not be of much account if that is all they could poll for their nominee, and if they had been half as much in earnest as the temperance men of Centre county, and voted for Browne in the same proportion, there would have been no hole left too small for Hartranft to have crept into.

Which is the whiskey party now? Hartranft received the support of the liquor influence of Phila., Pittsburg and other large towns in the state because he signed the repeal of the local option law, and opened the taverns and saloons for the sale of strong drink. Even in Bellefonte the liquor interest operated in favor of Hartranft as a recompense for his lifting them out of the slough of despond. Yet Hartranft professes to be a temperance man, and has figured at temperance meetings in the last few years in order to obtain the support of that class. There is some hypocrite in the man, and it can be seen sticking out big as a pumpkin.

John G. Love and Dan Hastings were the radical stumpers in this county aided by money. The result shows that our people would not forsake their faith in democracy for "Love, money or any other Hastydings. At one meeting up Bald Eagle Hastydings felt flush and told the crowd his party did not need their votes. Dan has now gone up Salt river to meet the B's which gave him so much concern.

As the temperance party and '76ers in this county combined on the same local ticket, it is hard to give the actual strength of either. But from observation, we are inclined to think that the temperance men brought the most votes to the support of the fusion ticket—we would give them credit for two-thirds of it, which would leave the strength of the Sons of '76 at some 200 or 250. Say, 76ers, whar's yer boasted 1800? Well we never believed it anyway, and we think they have made their first and last poll in this county. They had better go back again to "first principles."

The latest returns from New York make the democratic majority 17,000. They can let their chickens crow on that.

Snyder county has elected a democratic Sheriff. Boger, the republican nominee, was defeated because he made use of unfair means to obtain his nomination, and the honest portion of the republicans preferred voting for a democrat in consequence. This is the right way to do it—if dishonest men are up for office, no matter in what party, it is the duty of honest men to put their veto upon them at the ballot-box. If this system were carried out oftener, fewer rogues would be out for office.

So General Grant thinks a war in behalf of Cuba would be a winning in the third-term game. Such is the evident significance of the semi official dispatch sent out from Washington to Monday's papers, foreshadowing his December message. Well, perhaps he is not wrong. It would be easy enough to find or make a pretext for intervention, and it would have a certain sort of popularity; once in for war, we should all have to support the administration, under pain of denunciation for disloyalty. But the occupation of Cuba could not be accomplished in a hurry. As our army is not large, scarcely more than enough to take care of the Indians, and we have no navy to speak of, a little war like this would last us some time. Robeson would set all the Navy Yard at work repairing and equipping what hulks he has left, which would give him plenty of patronage, and there would be contracts to award and money to spend and a good time generally for those in command. In the midst of all this the national convention would meet, and it would of course be agreed that we must not swap horses while crossing the stream; the "great soldier" must fight it out. We should have a rattling campaign, full of free Cuba and the stars and stripes, and with the army and navy, the contractors and bee-eaters, all hurrahing for Grant, what could cool-headed people do or say? There is unquestionably a great deal of sympathy in this country for the Cubans in their long and wearisome struggle, and if the administration had ever adopted any firm and statesmanlike policy in the matter it would have commanded general support; but it has blundered and bungled from the beginning, accomplishing nothing but to bring discredit upon itself and the nation, and now, in a desperate effort to carry out a desperate scheme, it talks of plunging the country into war. The country may have something to say to such statesmanship.—*Times.*

Gen. Beauregard, in a letter to the New Orleans Picayune, relates how the name "Stonewall" came to be applied to General T. J. Jackson: "During the battle of Manassas, about 11 o'clock a. m., when that gallant and meritorious officer, Brig-Gen. Barnard E. Bee, was endeavoring to rally his troops in the small valley in the rear of the Robinson House, he noticed Jackson's brigade, which had last arrived and taken position a little in the rear of him, in a copse of small pines bordering the edge of the plateau on which was about to be fought the first great battle of the war. Bee, finding that his appeal was unheeded by his brave but disorganized troops, then said to them, 'Rally men, rally! See Jackson's Brigade standing there like a stone wall.' These words gave the appelation to that brigade, and thence to its heroic commander."

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$ 69,707 50
Legal tender notes, new issue	33,830,198 45
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	265,620,726 15
Legal tender notes, series of 1864	59,706,319 40
Legal tender notes, series of 1865	13,989,000,00
One year notes of 1863	64,835 00
Two year notes of 1863	20,250 00
Two year coupon notes of 1863	26,500, 00
Compound interest notes	356,500 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,299,532 56
Fractional currency, second issue	3,124,738 43
Fractional currency, third issue	3,106,846 88
Fractional currency, fourth issue, 1st series	5,827,160 95
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,480,803 65
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series.	3,593,276 50
Fractional currency, fifth issue	18,249,270 92
Total	$414,455,666 39

The New York Sun discourses the causes which defeated the Democracy in this State, and says:

But in Pennsylvania, on the other hand, there is reason for regret. The Treasury Ring, the method of addition, division and silence, the pestilence that walketh in darkness, the system of Kemble and Mackey seems to be fastened upon that hapless State more firmly than ever. Under the pickpocket and highwayman's doctrine, which now seems to be confirmed in its hold on power, Pennsylvania has long been the most corrupt State of the Union, and one of the most shameful; but if her people are willing to have it so, it will require a long period of missionary labor to convert them to healthier sentiments and more republican institutions.

In addition to the indictment against Julius Wilkowski, charged with fraudulently obtaining $26,000 from the Government, true bills have been found by the Grand Jury (in alleged conspiracy and presenting false claims) against Gen. J. S Negley, radical congressman of Pittsburg, Henry Feltenberg, Wiley Edwards, Lewis Peck, Geo Keelan, Albert Metcalf, R. C. Mitchell, G. A. Purdy, David C. Stewart, Frank Lowers and Henry Waters and also against Sugg, Fort and ex-congressman R. R. Butler of Tennessee.

TWEED'S FAITHFUL WIFE.

From a New York letter: They were married when the man was a chairmaker, and they might have had a happy career had the former remained honest. They lived in a plain manner, mingled with mechanics' society, and were the parents of two boys and two girls, good-looking and healthy children. The era of meretricious splendor has come and gone like a dream. The girls are married. Each had a diamond wedding and each has sunk into obscurity and poverty. The two sons once held find appointments in the service of the ring, but they are now only lounging around the City Hall. The mother is in a widow's desolation. The ill-gotten wealth is almost all gone. A million and a half has passed into the hands of her lawyers, and her husband is still a prisoner. A seedy and corpulent old man, inhabiting a pair of rooms in Ludlow street Jail, is all that is left of one who has been alderman, Congressman, chair-maker and lawyer, commissioner of Parks, public buildings and docks, State Senator, and for seven years the autocrat of this city. The only redeeming feature is the faithful wife, who is reducing herself to poverty in hope of obtaining her husband's release.

BROOKLYN SURRENDERS.

MOODY AND SANKEY'S GREAT REVIVAL COMMENCED—STRANGE AND EXCITING SCENES. 400 IN THE ANXIOUS ROOM.

New York, Oct. 28.—The throng at the Tabernacle this morning was so great that it was necessary to lock the doors and close the outer gates. The interest was fully sustained, and the number of letters received asking for prayers was far greater than any previous meeting. These were read by Deacon Hawley, of Dr. Schudder's church, who, some years ago, labored with Moody in mission work in Chicago. Letters came not only from Brooklyn and New York, but many other places far and near. One from a lady in Philadelphia, begged prayers that her brother-in-law might become a Christian. Another from a lady in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, asked prayers for her father. A father, in Binghamton, N. Y., wanted prayers for his son in Chicago, and for another in Kalamazoo; and so they went, diverse in place and style, alike in earnestness and faith. The tenor of Mr. Moody's sermon was, "dont lean too much on thes meetings and the joy you feel here; carry it with you to your homes and illuminate your households and your lives with it." This was the most successful meeting yet held, and the interest seems to be growing.

To-night, under Mr. Moody's instructions, members of Brooklyn congregation packed the two church edifices across the street from the rink, and began to pray for the evangelist's. The rink was thronged as it had not been before, and the services were hardly begun before the results of Moody's plan were apparent. He thoroughly aroused his hearers on the start, and in his pauses the fervent prayers and the loud amens of the Christians across the street were wafted through the rink's open windows, and the audience were thoroughly electrified. The sermon on "Confession of Sin" was the most eloquent and powerful the evangelist has delivered in Brooklyn, and at its climax a man seated close to the platform fainted and was carried out. This excited the audience still more, and Moody, quickly catching their spirit, thundered, "there is a man dead for five minutes. Suppose he were dead for all eternity, and had died without confessing his sins!" This had the most thrilling effect of anything he has said here. At the close Sankey struck up for the first time in Brooklyn "Hold the Fort," and afterward four hundred persons went with Moody to the smaller room to be prayed for. Several men were taken fainting from the rink tonight, overcome by their emotions. The sentiment is that a great revival is assured in Brooklyn.—*Times.*

Extensive and destructive prairie fires are raging in Southern Kansas along the line of the Fort Scott railroad. At one place, in Cherokee county, ties on three miles of track were burnt. The fire caught from locomotives, and at last accounts the fire had swept over miles of country, destroying houses, fences and crops.

The judgment of Judge Lynch is not infallible. The dispatch from New Orleans Oct. 15, says that the shooting of Gair and hanging of his sister-in-law, for poisoning Dr. Saunders were premature, the doctor being live and well. If the lynchers were made to taste their own medicine there would be no such disagreeable discoveries afterward to lead to unavailing regrets.

THE ELECTION.

Returns From Fifty-Nine Counties.

We present our table of majorities for Governer, official from all the counties but Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Juniata, McKean, Philadelphia, Perry, Sullivan, Tioga, and Wayne and they will not vary materially from their reported majorities The counties marked with a star (*) are official. It will be seen that Hartranft's majority in the State is 11,734, which shows a majority for Pershing outside of Philadelphia of 5,615. Rawle's majority is probably a little larger than Hartranft's. We have not the official vote for Treasurer from more than half the counties, and judging from those we have, we estimate Piollet as below Pershing. The Prohibition vote will crowd closely to 15,000, and may yet exceed that figure. The aggregate vote of the state will be probably 40,000 less than 1872. The complete vote for all the candidates by counties will be published as soon as it can be obtained.

	PERSHING.	HARTRANFT.
Adams*	531	Allegheny	5461
Bedford*	193	Armstrong*	484
Berks*	6569	Beaver*	383
Bucks*	287	Blair*	445
Butler*	95	Bradford*	2261
Cambria*	1076	Cameron	50
Carbon*	381	Chester*	2010
Centre*	1407	Crawford*	580
Clarion*	1055	Dauphin	1870
Clearfield	1300	Delaware*	1990
Clinton*	843	Erie*	1955
Columbia*	2113	Forest*	75
Cumberland*	706	Franklin*	120
Elk	550	Indiana*	1845
Fayette*	825	Lancaster*	5144
Fulton*	297	Lawrence*	939
Greene*	1152	Lebanon*	1251
Huntingdon*	59	McKean*	50
Jefferson*	327	Mercer*	640
Jnniata	450	Montgomery*	35
Lezigh*	2170	Philadelphia	17352
Luzerne*	1406	Potter*	111
Lycoming*	1153	Snyder	319
Mifflin*	140	Somerset*	1309
Monroe*	1969	Susquehanna*	556
Montour*	321	Tioga	1900
Northampton*	2-94	Union*	607
Northumberland*	8'6	Venango*	15
Perry	150	Warren*	317
Pike*	622	Washington*	154
Schuylkill*	1338		
Sullivan	400		50243
Wayne	300		38509
Westmoreland	1287		
Wyoming*	245	Majority	11734
York*	3022		
Total	38509		

"FRITZ" COMING TO THE CENTENNIAL.

Berlin, October 25.—The Cologne Gazette reaffirms the statement that the Crown Prince of Germany will visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia and says the eighteen gun corvette Elizabeth will convey him to America.

A LARGE OIL STRIKE.

Parker's Landing, Oct. 27.—The new well which was struck on the Parker farm, Butler county, on last Saturday, and which is owned by H. L. Taylor, and at first flowed at the rate of seven or eight hundred barrels per day, is still flowing about thirty barrels per hour.

—The republican organs which last week sang "All Hail" over the Wisconsin election, must reverse the spelling and sing *Ha li ah!*

New York, Oct 28.—Wm. Ellis and Wm. Thompson, both colored, charged with the murder of Abram Weisburg, peddler, at West Farms, were convicted this afternoon and sentenced to death.

Cincinati, Oct. 29.—An Athens, Ohio, special says, a colored man named Konmslay, with his wife, left three small children alone while they started to town this evening. The house took fire, burning the children to death. It is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp by the children.

The hog cholera has reached Juniata county, and sure ought now to be exercised here in giving food to those animals. It is bad in Perry county, one man near Millerstown lost sixteen head.

A violent storm prevailed along the New England coast Saturday night, doing considerable damage to shipping.

The next meeting of the State Board of Pardons will be held at Harrisburg on November 9.

PAYING BANK ROBBERS $10,000 FOR RETURNING PART OF THEIR SPOIL.

Boston, Oct. 30.—On the 23 of July last the safe of the national and savings banks in Winthrop, Me., was robbed of about $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad and municipal bonds. The principal portion of this loss fell upon the savings bank, the national bank losing only about $10,000, which was the sum of a reward subsequently offered. A private detective in Philadelphia recently came in contact with an agent of the robbers, who agreed, for the amount of the reward offered, to restore all but the money and the Government bonds, which had been stolen. As the municipal and other unnegotiable securities were very heavy in amount, the bank officers readily agreed to compromise the theft. Several interviews were held in Philadelphia, followed by one at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, at which the details of the transfers were arranged, and the securities were subsequently exchanged for the $10,000 reward in the attic of an uptown grocery in New York.

ABOUT GOING WEST.

In reply to a letter from a young man asking if it would be advisable to go to Nevada, the Virginia Enterprise remarks:

Yes. Come right along. You will find plenty of company in the thousands of hungry men who, day after day, till hope deferred makes the heart sick, walk their weary round searching in vain for a place within the ranks of toilers above mentioned. As soon as you set your foot on our soil you must begin to pay prices for supplies which will open your eyes. Board from $7 to $10, lodging fifty cents a night, unless you are one of those who try to steal sleep from the sidewalk, when the price will advance to $20 or ten days' jail.

Yes. Come along. You may be fortunate enough, after staying and starving a few years, to secure a place in some of the mines, where, two thousand feet below the surface, and in a temperature ranging from 100 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and where the water comes hissing hot from Tartarus, you can swing the sledge, ply the pick, or trundle a ton of rock. To be sure there is some danger in the depths. The accidents average one a day the year round, and about one in five is fatal. Sometimes you may be called upon to perform service where a fall will render your body a shapeless mass a thousand feet below. Ten thousand tons of rock may tumble down upon you and leave not the semblance of humanity in your manly form; you may strike water in a draft and your lifeless body be found weeks after, when the pump has again drained the mine; you may receive a chip, on which some friend above has written a line to tell you that the shaft is on fire, and your communication with the surface and the loved ones cut off at once and forever. All this and a thousand things more may occur, and for incurring them you may, when old and experienced, get $4 per day.

CUBA.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Emancipation and Independence the Certain an Necessary Solution.

Washington, October 31.—Since Calab Cushing went to Madrid in the capacity of minister of the United States, less than two years ago, there have been four different changes in the Spanish cabinet. These changes and the prevalence of civil war have affected and necessarily delayed the transaction of the business with which he was charged. The instructions he received from this government had reference entirely to the actual state of the Island of Cuba and its relation to the United States as well as to Spain. He was also furnished with a selection, in chronological order, of the dispatches which had passed between the two governments. From them he derived ample information, not only concerning special questions which had arisen from time to time, but also respecting the general purposes and policy of the President in the premises. The discussion of the Spanish cabinet in reply to what is called in the late Madrid telegrams, "the Washington note," has reference to unsettled questions between the two countries, the statement of them being free from the verbiage of correspondence and presented in a comparatively brief memorandum. The exact points of this official paper cannot be ascertained, but they may be inferred from the views of the President which form the basis of the instruction to Minister Cushing, and which show that the President regards the civil dissensions in Cuba, especially sanguinary hostilities such as have been prevailing there for the last seven years, as producing effects in the United States second in gravity only to those which they produce in Spain. Meantime, our political relation to Cuba is altogether anomalous, seeing that for any injury done to the United States or their citizens in Cuba, we have no direct means of redress there, and can obtain it only by slow and circuitous action by way of Madrid. The ultimate issue of events in Cuba will be its independence, however that issue may be produced, whether by means of negotiations or as the result of military operations, or of one of those unexpected incidents which so frequently determine the fate of nations. The continuance of the insurrection grows day by day more insupportable to the United States, and while the attention of the government is fixed on Cuba, in the interest of humanity, by the horrors of civil war prevailing there, it cannot forbear to reflect that the existence of slave labor in Cuba and its influence on the feelings and interests of the Peninsular Spaniards lie at the foundation of all the calamities which now afflict the island. But slavery cannot long continue in Cuba, environed as that island is by communities of emancipated slaves in the other West India island, and in the United States. The President has not been without hope that all these questions might be settled by the spontaneous act of, Spain herself, she being more deeply interested in such settlement than all the rest of the world. The question what decision the United States shall make is a serious and difficult one not to be determined without careful consideration of its complex elements of domestic and foreign policy, but the determination of which may at any moment be forced upon us by an occurrance either in Spain or Cuba. With al the President cannot but regard independence and emancipation, of course, as the only certain and even the necessary solution of the question of Cuba, and in his mind all incidental questions are quite subordinate to those, the large objects of the United States in this respect. The President does not meditate or desire the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but its elevation in an independent republic of freemen in harmony with ourselves and with the other republics of America. The policy of the United States in reference to Cuba at the present time is declared to be one of expectency, but with positive and fixed convictions as to the duty of the United States when the time or emergency of action shall arrive.

SPAIN GETTING READY EOR TROUBLE.

Advices from Madrid say that on October 25, the Spanish secretary of the navy issued orders from the headquarters at Madrid to the authorities at the navy yard at Caracca to get the iron-clads Zaragosa, Arapiles, Tetuan, Victoria and Numancia, and the wooden vessels not immediately needed in and around the Spanish coast, ready for service in the West Indies. Following upon the concentration of United States war vessels in the North Atlantic, this movement in the Spanish navy looks as if it was made for the purpose of meeting any contingency likely to occur.

SAILORS EATEN BY CANIBALS.

Boston, Oct. 28.—A year ago last February, the bark Jewess, of Boston, sailed from New South Wales in the direction of Aukland Islands, a group which lies in the South Pacific ocean, near New Zealand. A few days later, the Boston bark, Della M. Long, and an English bark, name unknown, followed on the same course. No tidings of the two Boston vessels were received in this city till recently, when Captain Biddeford, Me., of the bark Marathon of New York, returning from a voyage round the world, brought back a terrible story in regard to them. At one of the ports at which he stopped he had fallen in with a sailor, or some one who knew him, who purported to be the sole survivor of the three crews.

The vessels, he said, had become becalmed in the vicinity of the Aukland islands, and laid there together several days. They were boarded at night by the canibals, who came in large numbers, over powered the crews, plundered the ships and scuttled them. The men were carried prisoners to the shore and furnished food for a horrible feast of their captors. No particulars of the fight, or of the the survivor's escape, were obtained, but the facts are pretty well authenticated, and the long absence of the vessels furnishes good ground for believing that the story may be true.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE RADICALS LOSE TWO MORE STATES.

WISCONSIN.

The Entire Democratic Ticket Elected With the Exception probably of Governor.

Chicago, November 4.—Special to the Journal and Post, say that the returns received at Madison, Wis., last night and this morning have decidedly changed the complexion of the election in that State, and created considerable excitement. The Democrats claim that their whole ticket has been elected, Taylor's majority being small, and that of the other candidates larger. The Assembly is claimed by both parties and will undoubtedly be very close. The Republicans still claim Ludington's election by about 3,000 majority. Further returns are awaited with much anxiety.

NEW YORK.

The Democratic Majority Looming Up.

Albany, November 4.—The Evening Journal says: Our table to-day makes the State Democratic by a majority of between 8,000 and 9,000. The Senate will stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats more than two-thirds majority. The Assembly foots up seventy-two Republicans and fifty-six Democrats, a Republican majority of sixteen. We have special advices from almost every district.

KANSAS.

Topeka, November 4—The Commonwealth has returns from eighty eight districts. Of these sixty-seven are Republican, but some of those elected on the Independent ticket seven Democrats and nine Reformers. There are twenty districts more to hear from on the extreme frontier.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, November 3.—The latest Republican estimates show Pillsbury's (Republican) majority to be about 10,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican. Pfaender, Republican, for State Treasurer, runs considerably behind his ticket, but will be elected by probably 5,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, November 3.—The Democrats have swept the State, electing the entire ticket in nearly every county. They have about thirty majority in the House and six or eight in the Senate. The Democrats elect the entire Congressional delegation with a possible exception of the sixth District and returns indicate success in it. All is peace and no disturbance is reported.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, November 3.—Republicans elect five out of eight Senators chosen this year. Thirteen Senators hold over, including seven Republicans and six Democrats giving the Republicans a majority of three.

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House—37 Republicans; 23 Democrats.

—Godey's Lady's Book for November is out, and is a very handsome number. It has a fine steel-plate engraving, entitled "The First Waltz," a colored fashion-plate several pages of engravings for patterns, and very interesting reading matter. This is an excellent magazine for ladies. Published at $3 a year, by Louis A. Godey, Northeast Corner Sixth and Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

—"St. Nicholas" for Nov. is on our table, and a bright number it is, too. Published by Scribner & Co., 743 and 745 Broadway N. Y., at $3 a year. The December number will contain an admirable article, entitled, "One Hundred Christmas Presents, and how to make them." This article is full of practical descriptions, by the aid of which girls of all ages, and boys, too, for that matter, can make beautiful and useful Christmas presents for all their friends and relations. It will be ready Nov. 20th.

—Scribner's.—This suberb monthly now fully established on a solid foundation, commences a new volume with the Nov. No. It contains a mass of reading matter by the first writers of the day, and is copiously illustrated with pictures of unusual fineness. Scribner & Co., N. Y. $4.00.

—Peters' Household Melodies, No. 11, is received. It contains eight pieces of music of good quality, some of them being quite beautiful. J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. MOODY'S FIRST SERMON IN BROOKLYN.

The following is Mr. Moody's sermon, preached in Brooklyn, Sabbath, 25 Oct.

Mr. Moody's Sermon.

I will call your attention, he said, to a part of the thirteenth chapter of Numbers, in the thirtieth verse, which says: "Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it."

There has been a great awakening on the subject of a revival of religion in this nation during the past twelve months. There has been a great call for such a revival, and people are asking on all sides when and where it is going to begin. This question is coming from all classes, from the lowest to the highest, and a great many are standing off and waiting and watching for the Lord. The papers are full of it, and people read the papers to know what the Lord is about to do next, or here or there. I see it said that the revival in Philadelphia has been postponed for one month and will begin there on the 21st of November. As if you or me could stop the Lord and prevent his working here or there, where and how he may wish. The only obstacle and the great hindrance is unbelief in God, and not the open unbelief of the streets. All the unbelief out of the churches could not stop the Lord, if those in the Church and under its guidance and banners were trustful and full of work. If we had a few Calebs and Joshuas in Brooklyn (a sad shaking of heads among the congregation) we could take the whole city and Christianize every man and woman in it within a twelve month. There is no power on earth could stop us, for God would be doing the work in us and by us. But we must let him do it; must believe that he can do it and will do it, and will do it through us too, or it will never be done.

My friends, let us this morning settle the question. Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it. Let us get the surroundings of the text.

The children of Israel had sent up messengers, and were waiting to get their report. We are used to reports. We get them every day on all subjects. Perhaps the Israelites brought back maps of this country which the Lord had commanded them to occupy, diagrams and plans of the great walled cities. There was a majority and a minority report on the land which they had been sent to look up, and they differed as much as reports generally do. All that God had said was true; all admitted that. Caleb and Joshua brought back a sample of what the land was able to do—a big barrel of grapes that took two men to carry. The country was flowing with milk and honey. Thus far the two committees agree, but then how they differed! The ten said, "we saw great walled cities, and there were men of Anak there, great big fellows, giants, over so many feet high. We could hardly see their faces when we looked up. We were grasshoppers before them and they could crush us like insects. And so it is when unbelief comes on us, we look like grasshopp rs against the great block of sin. It was the unbelief, the doubting frame of mind that made them fail in strength. If we think we can work alone we very soon find that there is no strength in us, and with it we are beyond all human strength. And how were the reports of the committees received by the people? We all know how it is to-day. The untrue report was known by all the people of Israel before the true—the minority—report had yet been presented. A lie travels faster than truth any day, and it did so among these old Children of Israel. Some one has said that a lie will travel half round the earth while truth is putting on his boots to overtake i. The world seems to rejoice when anything goes wrong with the Church of God, and the people of Israel when they heard the statement of the committee were afraid, and began to cry out against Moses and against everybody, they did not know nor care who. And one said: "I'd rather go back to Egypt to work as a slave, to make bricks without straw, to hear the crack of the slave driver's whip and be beaten and starved than to go over there and be destroyed by those giants." But Joshua stood out bold and said: "Let me speak a few words. We are well able to go up and take it and possess it at once." And Caleb cried out to the distracted people, "Let us go up at once and take the land, there is no danger and no chance of defeat. Oh! how that voice rung out. If his advice had prevailed, they might have saved themselves forty years in the wilderness, but the majority said, "all are not able." Four-fifths of that Investigating Committee said so, and four-fifths of the people are to-day saying, "We are not able," four-fifths of the professed Christians say it to-day and every day, and do nothing because they say it and because they feel it. You do not expect it, and if we do not expect it, we shall not get it, that is sure and certain. If you were confident and hopeful, content only to push right on, regardless of consequences, trusting in God and doing his bidding to the best of your ability, believing that he would second your effort, what a grand revolution you would effect! How easy it would be for God to break these strong bands of death and hell that come dashing up against us. Jonah and Caleb sought to still the storm of discontent. "It will be very easy for God," they said, "to give us that country. Did he not open the Red Sea and bring us out of the land of Egypt? Did he not feed us with manna and preserve us with miracles when we trusted in him?" I tell you he can overcome the greatest obstacles; everything except unbelief in the Church of God. Our God is able to wage war on our side to sure victory if we will only move forward. He is able ready and willing and anxious to do all he promises. Let us not hurt that house of God by our unbelief. Oh, what we could do with it! how powerless we are without it! What would our rumsellers do if you moved upon them with God's grace? You could sweep them in by hundreds and make them agents to help you, in and by the power of the Son of God. If we do not expect a blessing we shall surely not get it. Ask and ye shall receive, and you can get in no other way except asking and expecting the receipt. Asking alone will do us good. You must, we all must, have faith; must believe, must expect that the thing sought will come, and the power of God will bring it about; and give him the glory, too, not cry one to another, "Didn't I do it?" We must take our place at the task and let God have all the glory; all of it. It is all his, for without him you are nothing. See what Gideon did by faith and few numbers. See him with his 32,000 men about to go up and battle, and he cried out to all who had not faith in a sure victory to step out from the ranks. Just think of it, 22,000 left their places. Poor Gideon! how he looked at that grand outpouring. I can appreciate how he felt. When working for the Lord in our meetings I have asked those who wished for the communion to remain, and oh how the people poured out; hardly any seemed to wish to stop. And yet that 10,000 men who were left in the ranks were stronger than the 22,000 who went out. But Gideon made a second appeal for those not fully and utterly alive in faith to leave, and 9,700 more went out—wheeled out of line. Poor Gideon had but 300 men left to battle with him, but they had faith, strong abiding faith, and in battle were unconquerable John Wesley used to say that if he had nothing but ten men firm and unalterably fixed with faith, ready to work, with trustfulness in all situations and at all odds, he would set up the kingdom of God on earth and shake the gates of hell—but not by looking at the walls. If we are going to have a work of saving souls in this country, we must let God work in his own way. This idea of marking out a channel for God, when he himself is the truth and the light. When the Holy Ghost comes, He will mark out the path for Himself. We must do away with our bickering and clasp hands like Gideon's 300 men going into battle. Our cry should be, "Let me do anything, or let me be nothing, only let God by glorified." God works in his own ways, and always will work so, no matter what man may expect. When men are looking for him in the West he comes in the East; when the armies were before Jericho and all looked for a siege and much fighting, God's method was a more peaceful one—the blowing of ram's horns, nothing more. We have with us many reporters this morning, but how much fun they would have made of such an apparently absurd method. Imagine in this city of so many thousand inhabitants a few men blowing horns. How would it look to have seven of our priests—Dr. Duryea, here and Dr. Budington, and Dr. Cuyler, and Bishop Potter, marching round Brooklyn blowing horns—and rams' horns, too? The reporters would at least insist that they should have a silver trumpet apiece. But God was content to work his way. He takes the despised thing with the weak and not with the mighty. Why he does so is his affair and not our inquiry. We must stand around willing and anxious to be called and let him take us. Another thought. Joshua and Caleb were men of faith; strong in the belief that God can use us. In one of the Scottish meetings a man gave a valuable lesson when he said that every man of the Israelite army knew that God could use him to slay Goliah; but one man believed that he would be used, and that man was taken. If I had the tongue of an angel to reach all over this country I would cry to the 40,000 churches this one question: "Shall we go up at once to take the land?" Just leave fashion out of this work. Do away with your ornamental church work, your concerts, and bazaars, and lectures, and the hundred secular matters, and go to the one great object of possessing the land which God has given you. The earth is the Lord's and you are his to possess it. Go up, every one. Shall we, Dr. Cuyler, go up and take the land of salvation? Shall we, then, cross at once? (From the audience—"Yes.") The God that called Caleb and Joshua calls you and all of us. Is there a Sabbath school teacher in America who cannot lead one soul to Christ during the next thirty days? I should like to speak to the 100,000 members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Shall you go up and take the land? It is yours by fight of your professions. In the name of your God and our God cry out, each one of you: "Here am I," and the Lord will find a use and purpose for your effort in his cause. "Go up and take the land," is the Lord's command—his entreaty; shall you heed it?

BEATTY PIANO!

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MUSICAL authorities throughout the world as THE BEST. D. F. BEATTY, Proprietor. Washington, N. J.

SPINGLER HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, N. Y. European Plan.

A SELECT FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the heart of the city, convenient to all places of business, churches, theatres, &c. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all steamboat piers, ferries and railroad depots. Guests find a more quiet, comfortable and luxurious "home" at the Spingler for less money than at the larger first-class hotels. Elegantly furnished rooms $1.00 per day upwards. Carriage hire is saved as Union Square is easily reached by street cars or stages. 1 sept 1y. J. F. FROST, Proprietor.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after you try.

Character of the Goods we sell for Men & Boys.

TO be sure of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as *we do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials in our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE price in plain figures and *nothing off.* The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To every people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the Quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because, as principled people, we have stores in Philadelphia, *nowhere but* on our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (or height and any directions that any one can measure by), and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name in the building and over the door as you enter

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY NOV. 11, 1875.

ODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 883, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 451, F. A. M., meets on Thursday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Levi W. Munson goes to jail for three years. Just as we supposed.

——The Lutherans at Aaronsburg have their new bell up. It weighs 725 lbs. The old one weighed 650 lbs.

——Nearly two hundred men are engaged at work on the railroad in the mountains. Most of the work so far has been at the Paddy's mountain tunnel and below. Work on Beaver dam tunnel will be commenced this week.

——Wm. Wolf's new goods are now all unpacked, it is a tremendous stock, and a fine one too.

——Dr. Runkle will make sale of his personal property on 16th inst. The doctor intends locating in Philadelphia, where we wish him plenty of successful practice—but are sorry to lose him. A promising future is before him.

——James I. Forster's farm, in Gregg, which was advertised for sale in the Reporter, was sold last week to Joseph Jordan, of Aaronsburg.

——Get your sale bills printed at this office—our prices are lower than elsewhere.

——A fellow asks us whether greenbacks will inflate a balloon. Yes, they will pay for the gas, you ass.

——Notwithstanding the defeat of inflation platforms, we are in favor of having our pocket-book inflated, with soft or hard-money. It needs it badly, and all in arrears on the Reporter will please take the hint.

——The Bellefonte Republican of last week is so glad of Hartranft's election that it prints a picture of Hastings on his way down salt river from last fall's defeat. Quite a good picture of Danny.

——Advertise your sales in the Reporter—it is read in nearly every family in Pennsvalley.

——P. S. K., III.—Your indignation is just. Wish you and we had to dispose of the fellow that appropriated to himself your remittance, we'd assign him to the north pole without any allowance for fuel, with nothing but icicles for diet.

—— Andrew Gregg is the successful one on the republican ticket for Commissioner. Andy has our congratulations upon his victory, and his party could not have hit upon a better man. Andy's vote in his own township, Potter, is a very flattering one, and shows that he has the confidence of his neighbors.

——The republicans of Centre county were sent up salt river higher than ever before—they have been driven right into the swamps, and are now feasting on lizzards and sich. Dan. Hastings made application to be ring master, but he can't get Woodring's steed to ride on, and a letter just received from ye salt, says that he did not let such a trifle dampen his ardor, but has mounted a stick pony, and keeps singing out, "get off of the track there." Poor Dan, who'd a-thought that a little promotion at the Centre county fair would set him crazy?

——On Thursday night of the 21, thieves entered the store of McClain & Cook, in Milesburg, and stole about $75.00 worth of boots, shoes, neckties, collars, underwear, and other similar articles. They effected an entrance from the outside into the wareroom, and with a chisel cut a hole through the doorsheading to the storeroom, and, turning the dead latch, walked in and helped themselves. After supplying themselves with what they wanted, they went to the residence of Esquire Haupt, in Central City, and stole a number of articles, among them his best suit of clothes.—*Republican.*

——A sneak thief entered the hall of Col. W. P. Wilson's residence, on Saturday evening, 23, and stole therefrom the Colonel's overcoat. The thief learned that it don't pay to steal from a lawyer. He was in jail half an hour after he committed the theft.— *Republican.*

At Terre Haute last week, James Martin got into an altercation with his brother-in-law, John Seader, who stabbed him fatally. His father-in-law and mother-in-law chased the wounded man with shot guns and killed him near his mother's house. The father-in-law shot his own son last winter, and his wife's first husband killed her father.

— Harper's.—The Nov. No. concludes the 51st volume of this most excellent monthly. We know of no periodical better adapted than this to keep a person advised, in a brief yet comprehensive manner, of what is going on in the world.

——Powdered alum and common salt, powdered, placed in a hollow tooth, will stop tooth-ache.

A CARD.—We have lately received the largest stock of groceries, crockery and earthen ware, foreign and domestic fruits, ever brought to Bellefonte. Having bought them for cash, we can sell you better goods for less money than any other house in this section of the country. Goods of all kinds are lower than they have been for years. Our stock is immense in every thing that pertains to our line. It is always our endeavor at all times to give the best goods at the lowest price at which such a quality of goods can be furnished.

Respectfully,
SECHLER & Co.,
in the Bush House block.

——THE SPINGLER HOUSE, NEW YORK.—The Spingler House of New York city has the reputation of being the quietest and coziest hotel in Gotham. It is centrally located, easily reached by street cars or stages from all steam boat lines and railroad depots, thus saving carriage hire to its guests. It is kept on the European plan. The rates of charges are decidedly lower than at the larger hotels, while the rooms, restaurant and other accomodations cannot be excelled. Passengers for New York will do well to give the Spingler House—Union Square—a trial. nov 4 1m

——If you wish to exchange your old sewing machine for a new one, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy.

——DEDICATION.—The Lutheran church at Pine Hall, Ferguson twp, will be dedicated to God's service on the 14th day of November next. All ministers of the Gospel and all others are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee. 2t

——If you wish a first class sewing machine, buy the New American of Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

——DEDICATION.—The Evangelical Lutheran church, at Centre Hall, will be dedicated, D. V., to the service of the Triune God, on the 14th of November. All neighboring ministers and the community in general, are cordially invited to be present, Rev. Prof. E. J. Wolf of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., will preach the dedicatory sermon.

W. E. FISCHER, Pastor loci.

☞ Go to Sechlers for nice Groceries.

Y. M. C. A. MEETINGS.

The Rev. S. A. Taggart, the State Secretary, will hold a series of Evangelistic meetings at the following places:

Milesburg—Thursday, Nov. 11, at 2:30 and 7 p. m., in the Baptist Church.

State College—Friday Nov. 12, at 7 p. m., and Saturday morning and afternoon.

Bellefonte—Saturday, Nov. 13, at 7 p. m., in the Methodist church.

Bellefonte—Sunday, Nov. 14, at 9:20 a. m., in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms; 4 p. m. in the Lutheran Church, and at 7 p. m., in the Presbyterian Church.

Jacksonville—Monday, Nov. 15, at 2:30 and 7 p. m., in the——Church.

Buffalo Run—Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 2:30 and 7 p. m. in the Buffalo Run Church.

Centre Hall—Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 and 7 p. m., in the Lutheran Church.

Unionville—Thursday, Nov. 18 at 2:30 and 7 p. m., in the Presbyterian Church.

Port Matilda—Friday Nov. 19, at 2:30 p. m., in the——Church.

Brethern from Bellefonte and elsewhere will accompany Mr. Taggart to each point to assist in the meetings.

Christian workers at every place are urged to be present, to take part in the services, and to endeavor to gather in the unconverted, especially young men, to the meetings.

AN INVITATION.

LINDEN HALL, Nov. 3rd 1875.

MR. KURTZ:—

Dear Sir.—The Browne party of Harris twp., 40 strong, expect to start for the head waters of salt river, in a few days. You are respectfully invited to accompany us. No liquor. Yours, etc., D. H.

——G. R. Spiegelmyer has been appointed post master at Woodward.

——Daniel Eisenhart is the third democratic Sheriff elected in Snyder county. His majority over J. P. Bogar is 35.

——Read the advertisement of Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, the first and foremost clothing house in the U. S. They guarantee you a suit that will be up to city styles, and to fit, and goods that will render perfect satisfaction. You have only to follow their simple instruction in sending your measure. Read their adv. and see the offer they make you.

——Our young friend, Jas. Montgomery, formerly manager of M'Manigal's hardware store at Millheim, we now find as bookkeeper at Man's axe factory. Jim is fit to manage most any kind of business, and is one of the pleasantest fellows that ever had an eye on a girl.

The restoration of peace in Uruguay is confidently expected, the revolution having practically terminated in favor of the government.

The London Times estimates that two hundred mariners and others were drowned in the North Sea during the gales of the past three weeks.

Blocklow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers, of Yorkshires England, have decided to cease working their collieries, mines, etc., on November 13. This firm employs ten thousand men.

Weekly prayer meetings are held at Altoona for the benefit of the railroad men.

TRADE REPORT.

Philadelphia, November 6.—Seeds—Cloverseed sells at 9½@10c per pound. Timothy is worth $3 20@3 25, and flaxseed $1.50.

Flour and meal—superfine $4 50@4 75; extras $5@5 50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6@6 87½, Minnesota do do. at $6 25@6 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6 12½@7 25; and fancy brands at $7 50@8 50 as to quality.

Grain—For wheat the market is without change, being quiet and steady; sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 35@1 39; Ohio do. sprouted and good, at $1@1 20; white at $1 40@1 50. Rye sells at 75@80. Corn is less active and 2@3 bushels sold at 76c for yellow and 74c for mixed. Oats are selling at 38@50c for white and 35@38c for mixed.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White wheat $1 15 Red 1 15.... Rye 80
new Corn 40 old 75. Oats 30—Barley 90.
70.... Cloverseed 8.00.... Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8..... Pork per pound 06
Butter 20..... Eggs 15. ..... Plaster per ton
$14 Tallow 8..... Bacon 10..... Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents..... Buckwheat
65 cts..... Flour per barrel retail 7.00.
Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9.50 per 2000 lbs.

MARRIAGES

On Thursday evening, Oct. 14, 1875, by the Rev. Harry C. Galbraith, Mr. Charles Schroyer to Miss Amanda Galbraith, daughter of Bartram Galbraith, both of Bellefonte.

On Thursday, Oct. 28, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., Prof. John Hamilton, of Penn'a State College, to Miss Lizzie Thompson, of Nittany twp., Pa.

☞ WM. EBERHARD, of Centre Hall, has the agency for Centre and Clinton counties, for the WILLIAMS MOWING MACHINES, advertised in another column. All parties wanting them should apply soon. He will canvass a portion of the county.
Nov 11, 1m.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter school district are hereby notified that the tax-duplicate has been placed in my hands for collection. All tax paid on or before December 1st, next, will have 5 per cent. deducted, and from that date to January 1st the amount on duplicate will be payable, and all taxes unpaid after January 1st 1876, will go into the hands of a collector with an addition of 5 per cent.

I will be at home Tuesday and Thursday of each week to receive tax.

A. H. HOSTERMAN,
7 oct 3m. Treasurer.

——If your wish a sewing machine of any manufacture apply to Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

Lumber for a Horse.—The undersigned offers lumber of any kind in exchange for a good, sound horse, six or seven years old. Apply soon to J. A. FLEMING, near Potter's Mills, Pa.

——If you wish a sewing machine at Granger prices, address Bunnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.
21 oct 3m.

——JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. 21 oct 6m.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

WOODWARD AND VICINITY.

The "solemncholy" days are o'er,
Who is Occasional? "Dun no."
The public schools are in operation.

A few days ago Henry Stover shot a deer weighing near 160 pounds. This is the second one.

Most of our farmers are done husking corn. The corn yielded abundantly; but the early frost prevented some from becoming fully ripe.

Aaron Dutweiler has no less than 500 bushels of turnips. Who can beat that.

A few weeks ago a flock of wild geese got scattered and some came down upon the mill dam, where a few of our sports shot a half dozen after dark. We venture to say that geese make wholesome food; but some were tough.

Our friend, Solomon, while taking a load of country produce over to the railroad, broke one of his hind wagon wheels down. Well, what then? Why he borrowed another wagon and came home.

Work was again commenced on the distillery, and it is thought that they will soon commence to manufacture liquors.

Last week two black bears were seen at or near the crockery of Daniel Vonada. A few days before twice that number were seen near the site of Mitchell & Motz's steam saw mill. Also, a flock of wild turkeys roost in the narrows. Where are our sportsmen?

Robert Wolfe and family have moved to Brushvalley, near what was formerly Wolfe's store. In Mr. Wolfe, Woodward has lost a noble citizen.

OCCASIONAL.

The usual event of a prayer-meeting on a week-day at Lewiston, Me., recently called out the entire fire department, now demands an ordinance forbidding the ringing of bells for any such ridiculous false alarms.

DESIRABLE HOME AT PRIVATE SALE.—A very desirable property, situated at Churchville, Centre county Pa. is offered at private sale. Improvements consist of a new TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE 22x28 ft. a never failing well with pump, garden and young fruit trees. Churches, school house, store etc. close by. It is a desirable situation for a shoe-maker. Terms reasonable. For further information call at the store of Messrs. Strohm & Swartz, or address the undersigned, at Selinsgrove, Snyder county Pa.
11 nov 6t. THOS. J. FREDERICK.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will positively sell at public sale, on the premises near Centre Hall, on THURSDAY, NOV. 25th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., his valuable farm, containing

117½ Acres.

This property is located on the Millheim pike, one mile east of Old Fort, in Pennsvalley. One hundred and twelve acres cleared and in splendid condition, well fenced and well watered, the balance well timbered, with excellent spring of pure limestone water near the house. There is a erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

Bank Barn and all necessary outbuildings in good condition upon the premises. A large orchard of choice Fruit trees and all the improvements and conveniences necessary to make a comfortable home. Terms easy—Made known on day of sale.
SAM'L F. FOSTER.

BOOK AGENTS
AND GOOD SALESMEN
Are "COINING MONEY" with the famous
BIDA DESIGNS.
The French Edition of which sells for $165, and the London Edition for $200. Our Popular Edition ($5.50), containing over One Hundred full page quarto plates, is the *cheapest and most elegant publication in America*, and the BEST TO SELL. Critics vie with each other in praising it, and the masses *buy it.*

From local agent in Southport, Conn.: "In our village of eighty houses I have taken sixty-five orders; have canvassed in all about twelve days (in village and country,) and have taken orders for one hundred and six copies."

Full particulars free. Address,
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
11 nov 4t. 27 Park Place, New York.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP
IS THE "BEST."
This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleaning properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
Nov 11. 6m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre Centre co., in the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Corbin, dec'd. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administration, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday the 19th day of Nov., 1875, at one o'clock, p. m. when all persons interested may if they see proper attend. J. H. MORRISON.
Nov. 4 3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Kimport, late of Harris twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
DAVID KIMPORT.
Nov 8 6t Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, on Friday, the 19th day of November, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Howard Township, Centre co. Bounded on the west by land of Christian Bowers, on the north by land of said Bowers and James Antes, east by land of Samuel Pletcher and on the south by land of Curtin's heirs, containing 104 acres, more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of T. J. Dunkle.

ALSO,

All the defendant's interest in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Spring twp, Centre co. Bounded on the south by land of Philip Flory, west by land of Wm. A. Thomas' heirs, north by land of Samuel Null and east by land of Adam Swartz, containing 333 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Miller.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Taylor twp, Centre co. Bounded on the south by land of John Hunter, west by land of David Weaver, on the north by the Allegheny Mountains and on the east by land of George Sharrar, containing 76 acres more or less, thereon erected two small dwelling houses, barn &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of T. G. Moore.

ALSO,

All defendant's interest in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Union twp, Centre co. Bounded on the south by land of Wallace Reese, west by land of Wm. Hugg, north and east by land of George Spicer, containing 2 acres and 29 perches more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Witherite.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain mesuage tenement or tract of land situate in Walker twp, Centre co. Bounded on the north by public road leading from the junction to Bellefonte, west by land of Michael Shaffer, south by land of Jacob Reber and east by land of B. Winklman, containing 10 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame Hotel building, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Robb.

ALSO,

All those two following described lots of ground situate in Ferguson twp, Centre co. Bounded on the north by land of Michael Rider, east by an alley, south by——street and west by Methodist Church lot, containing 100 feet front on said street and 150 ft. back to land of Michael Rider, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, 18x30 ft, with kitchen attached, 16x22 ft. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jeremiah Eyer.

ALSO,

All defendant's interest in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Harris twp, Centre co. Bounded on the South by land of James Glenn, east and north by lands of Mr. Henderson, on the west by land of Mrs. Evy, containing about 3 acres more or less, thereon erected at two story plank dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold of the property of Daniel Musser.

ALSO,

All defendant's interest in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Miles twp, Centre co. Bounded on the north by land of R. H. Strohecker, west and south by land of Daniel Shull, east by land of Jeremiah Walker, containing 184 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared, thereon erected a small dwelling house and stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Swint.

ALSO,

All defendant's interest in and to all those four certain lots of ground situate in Unionville boro, Union twp, Centre co., viz: Lots No. 3, 16, 17 and 18 and part of No. 15, in the general plan of said boro. Lots No. 17 and 18 bounded on the south by Union street, east, Main street, north by Township road, west by lot No. 19, No. 16 bounded on the west by Main st., south by Union street, east by lot No. 15, north by Allegheny street. Part of lot No. 15 bounded on the west by lot No. 16, south by Union street, east by balance of lot No. 15, north by Allegheny street. No. 3 bounded on the south by Allegheny street, east by lot No. 4, north by High street and west by an alley, thereon erected a large Hotel building, large shed and other outbuilding. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Taylor.

ALSO,

All those two following described tracts of land one thereof situate in Harris twp, Centre co. Beginning at a post and running along land of Geo. Shoneberger, N. 81°, west 15 perches to W. O., thence along land of A. A. Henderson, south 65°, W. 89 perches to stones, thence along land of John Hasson, S. 73½, 96 four tenths per. to W. O., thence S. 62°, W. 7 perches to stones, thence S. 27½, E. 127 perches to stones, thence along land of George Shoneberger N. 72°, E. 94½ perches to stones, thence N 27½, W 77 four fifths perches to W. O. Stump, thence N 68½°, E 13 perches to stones, thence along land of Joseph Moyer N 27°, W 98 perches to post, thence N 69½, E four fifths perches to post, thence 28°, W 55 perches to place of beginning, containing 147 acres, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house bank barn and other outbuildings.

The other tract situate in Ferguson twp, Centre co. Bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of John Stoker, S 29½°, E 300 perches to W. O., thence S 64½, W 108 two fifths perches to stones, thence by land of John Goheen, N 29½°, 300 perches to stones, thence by land of S. M. Williams, N 65½°, W 108 two fifths perches to the place of beginning, containing 202 acres, thereon erected a stone dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, also a good orchard. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John B. McWilliams.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Ferguson twp, Centre co. Bounded on the N by land of Samuel Harper and James Gates, E by land of Michael Rian and John Snyder, S by land of Shorb, Stewart & Co., and W by land of James Ross' heirs, containing 156 acres, 50 acres timberland more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Ellenberger.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Harris twp., Centre county, Pa., in the town of Roseburg. Bounded north by Pine street, east by lot of Mrs. Biddle, south by an alley, west by lot of David Fisher, and numbered in the plan of said town, as lot No. 11, containing ½ of an acre. Thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hezekiah Hummel.

ALSO,

All those two several lots of ground, one thereof situated in the Boro of Bellefonte, containing 30 feet in breadth, fronting the public square and extending northward 140 feet to an alley and known as the western half of lot No. 51 in the general plan of said Boro. The other thereof situate in Spring twp., Centre county Pa., on the eastern side of Bellefonte. Bounded S. by the great road leading from Bellefonte to Jacksonville, east by lot of James McManus, north by land of James Armor, west by lot of Sam'l Harris, containing 2¼ acres, together with the buildings etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M'Callister.

ALSO,

All those thirteen tracts of land situate in Huston and Rush twps, Centre county Pa., one thereof in the warrantee name of David Berringer, containing 433 acres, 153 perches, another thereof in the warrantee name of W. S. Lattimer containing 433 acres and 168 per., another thereof in the warrantee name of James Glentworth containing 365 acres and 155 per. another thereof in the warrantee name of Edward Moyiston containing 433 acres and 153 per. another thereof in the warranttee name of Geo. Lattimer containing 381 acres and 153 per. another thereof in the warrantee name of Andrew Armstrong containing 379 acres and 10 per. another thereof in the warrantee name of Sharps Dalany containing 433 acres and 153 perches, another thereof in the warrantee name of Wm McPherson containing 158 acres and 63 per. another thereof in the warrantee name of Jno Price containing 433 acres and 153 per. another thereof in the warrantee name of Jas Baxter containing 366 acres 10 per. and the other thereof in the warrantee name of John Rollingten containing 433 acres 153 per. containing in all five thousand one hundred and ninety-five acres more or less. No improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jessie Underwood, administrator of Joseph Underwood dec'd.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Burnside twp, Centre county Pa. Bounded on the east and west by land of Rudolph Mulholland, north and south by land of the heirs of Reuben C. Hale dec'd, containing about 60 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Walker.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Union twp, Centre county, bounded south by land of Wm Smith and —— Shull, east by land of Aaron Hall, north by land of Foster Lucas and west by land of David Hall, containing 100 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared, thereon erected a frame house, log barn, wagon shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Archibald A. Stver.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of J. A. Winters in and to a certain lot of ground situate in the Boro of Unionville, Centre county, bounded on the southeast by lot of Eliza Barton, southwest by street, north west by lot of Presbyterian parsonage etc, northeast by an alley, containing ¼ of an acre more or less, thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. A. Winters.

ALSO,

All defendants interest in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in liberty twp Centre county, bounded on the north by lot of Elizabeth Koons, west by street, north by land of Frank Stover and east by an alley, containing 60 feet front on said street and extending back 120 ft. to said alley, thereon erected a two story frame house, etc. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Bolapue.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bellefonte, November 2nd. 1875. } B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff. Nov. 4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Meese, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANNON,
Oct 21 6t Adm'r.

MILINLERY GOODS.
Mrs. N. E. McENTIRE,
PORTER'S MILLS,
has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest styles of Straw, Silk and fancy Hats, Bonnets, &c., Velvets, Flowers, Crapes, Silk Goods, Feathers, Blondes, Ribbons Ruches, Braids, Ornaments, &c. A full line of all the latest styles of Millinery Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices. She has one of the best millinery in her employ.
☞ Hats and Bonnets retrimed in the latest style. ☜
Oct 21, 2m.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,
AT
Miss Lucy Deininger's,
IN CENTRE HALL.
who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.
☞ The new styles are very pretty. ☜
Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. Oct 28 4t.

MONEY FOUND!
—IN—
Wolf's Old Stand.
Largest, Best & Finest Goods in the Valley.
Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS:
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameies, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of
Men's Boy's and Children's
of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable H. Depp, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of Aug. A. D. 1875, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Novmb, being the 22rd day of Nov. 1875, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of Independence of the United States.
B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

The Granger Store!
Something New!
CASH AND PRODUCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.
SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.
ISREAL GRENOBLE,
Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of Record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre co., on Wednesday, 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1875, for allowance and confirmation.

The account of J B Leitzel, administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Philip Leitzel late of Gregg twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The account of Amos E Clemson, guardian of Amelia Ray, one of the children of David Ray late of Centre co. dec'd.

The account of Amos E Clemson, administrator of all and singular the goods &c. which were of Mary Ann Gates late of Ferguson twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The account of John B. Heckman, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Elizabeth Heckman late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

First partial account of Joshua Potter and John Rishel, executors in the last will and testament of Peter Durst late of Potter twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The first partial account of Elias Confer, executor in the last will and testament of Solomon Confer late of Penn twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The account of Henry Brockerhoff, administrator of all and singular the goods which were of George Chamberige late of Bellefonte, Centre co. dec'd.

The account of Samiel Gilliland, administrator of Daniel Shuey late of Harris twp, dec'd.

The third account of Josiah Neff, executor of the estate of John Neff late of Potter twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The account of Joseph A. Rankin, executor in the last will and testament of Jeremiah Rankin late of Potter twp, Centre co. dec'd.

The first partial account of Jacob Gray, George W Elder and John A Hunter, administrator of Robert Elder late of Halfmoon twp, dec'd.

The account of Joseph F. Williams, guardian of Peter Spotts and Newton Spotts, minor children of John Spotts late of Huston twp, Centre co.

The first partial account of George W Ritle, administrators, cume testo mento anexo of Jacob B Rittle late of Bellefonte.

The final account of Jesse L. Test, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Booth late of Philipsburg.

The account of Isaac Lose admr. of Geo. Lose, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

Register's office, Oct. 22 1874. } J. H. MORRISON, Register.

VENADA'S
NEW
Tile Manufactory.
WOODWARD, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new Tile Shop for manufacturing all kinds of Tiles. Persons wishing to drain off their land will please call and examine our stock, as we make the round and also the horse shoe tile.
For sample call at the Reporter office.
D. VENADA & SON,
21 oct 3m. Woodward.

Simon Haines,
CENTRE HALL.
Manufacturer of
Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.
Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
Undertaking,
Coffins of all styles
made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

GREAT BARGANS AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF
J A RUNKLE & BRO.,
Millheim, Pa.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,
They have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where they have purchased a well selected stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY,
BUILDERS & COACHMAKERS GOODS.
Plasterers and Masons,
Saddlers, Shoemakers,
Housekeepers, and in fact,
HARDWARE FOR EVERYBODY.
We call particular attention to a fine assortment of Picture Frames and Moulding, very cheap.
WALL & WINDOW PAPER.
And Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
COACH and WAGON-MAKERS—Your attention is called to our stock of Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles and Buggy Wheels, all of No. 1 quality and selling very cheap. Our stock is large, and constantly being renewed, and we are selling—wholesale and retail—at very low prices. Remember—much money has been lost by paying too much for Hardware.
They buy for cash and sell at Cash Prices for less profit than any other Hardware Store in the County.
☞ Call and see us. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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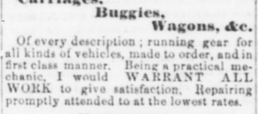
aug 27-y 74

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.
The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer,
GEORGE P. PILLING,
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.
Diplomas awarded at the Burks, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks County Fairs. For testimonials see the Practical Farmer for September and October. Send for circulars. 7oct9m.
Tubes can be seen at the Reporter office—they are asuccess.
JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct27 6mf

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Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER,
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
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CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!
POWERS'
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Powers' Boot & Shoe Store is the largest and best stocked establishment in Centre County.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He is just opening the largest stock of

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Orchard and Nursery.

The fruit grower should know the peculiarities of each variety; some must be marketed at once, some autumn varieties come into eating condition in a week or two after picking, while others keep into early winter. The latest or winter sorts should be left on the trees until there is danger of hard frosts, or the readiness with which the fruit and the leaves part from the tree shows that growth is complete and the fruit has nothing more to gain by hanging. The importance of assorting is a matter that cannot be too often repeated. No work done by the fruit grower will pay so well. If you doubt it, put up ten pounds of fruit as it comes from the tree, and assort the same quantity, making five pounds of extra, three pounds fair, and two pounds seconds, and note the returns of the two lots. A few poor apples will spoil the sale of a barrel of good ones; the whole will be judged by the poorest.

Winter fruit, whether apples or pears, must be kept as cool as may be and not freeze; do not put it into the cellar until cool nights make it advisable.

Pears vary more, and need more careful watching than apples, and it will pay the grower to study the peculiarities of each sort. New half barrels lined with white paper, with the fruit packed in sawdust, are the most profitable packages for all except fine specimens of high colored fruit, such as Beurre Claigeau, Beurre d' Anjou, etc.; these should be wrapped singly in soft paper, placed in single layers in shallow boxes, and sold by count.

Ordering trees, whether planting is done in fall or next spring, is advisable now. The trees are taken up in less hurry, and when at hand can be set at once or in spring as may seem best; they may be kept until spring if "heeled-in," just as safely as if they stood in the nursery. A trench or ditch is opened in a place where water will not stand; the trees are laid in one at a time, in a slanting position (about forty-five deg.), covering the roots of each with fine soil; each lot of varieties should be separated from the next by a marking stake, so that there will be no confusion. See that earth is well filled in among the roots and no hollows left, and before cold weather the earth should be banked up well around them.

The question of fall planting must be governed by locality; but for all but stone fruits, except where the winter is very severe, fall is the preferable season. Choose small thrifty trees.—*Agriculturist.*

Housekeeping Department.

SUET CRUST FOR PIES.—Chop the suet extremely small and add five or six ounces of it to one pound of flour, with a little salt; mix these with cold water into a paste, and work it very smooth.

SPICED VINEGAR.—For every quart of vinegar allow three ounces of grated horseradish, one ounce each of pepper and allspice (whole), two ounces of white mustard seed, two onions chopped fine. Simmer all together five minutes, and when cold pour it over boiled cabbage or beets.

TOMATO JAM.—Peel and seed the tomatoes. For every pound of fruit allow a pound of sugar and two lemons. The lemons should be boiled till soft, the seeds removed, the skin and pulp mashed fine and added to the tomatoes. Stir constantly while boiling until the jam is perfectly smooth and quite thick, then put it in jelly glasses or jars.

BARLEY WATER.—First boil two ounces of barley in some water to extract the coloring; throw that water away and put the barley into a jug; pour some boiling water over it and let it stand for a short time. Peel a lemon very thin, pour some boiling water over it, with a little sugar, and mix it with the barley water, adding the lemon juice.

SAVORY TOASTS.—Cut some slices of bread free from crust about an inch in thickness, and two inches and a half square; butter the tops thickly, spread a little mustard on them, and then cover them with a deep layer of grated cheese and ham seasoned rather highly with cayenne; fry them in butter, but do not turn them in the pan; lift them out, and place them in a Dutch oven for four minutes to dissolve the cheese; serve them very hot.

GINGERBREAD.—The following recipe produces superior thin gingerbread. Flour, one pound; carbonate of magnesia, quarter of an ounce; mix; add treacle, half pound; moist sugar, quarter of a pound; melted butter, two ounces; tartaric acid, dissolved in a little water, one drachm. Make a stiff dough, then add powdered ginger and cinnamon (cassia), of each, one drachm; grated nutmeg, one ounce; set it aside for half an hour, and put in the oven. It should not be kept longer than two or three hours, at the utmost, before being baked.

How to Keep Meat Fresh a Long Time.

We have for authority the *Inter-Ocean* for saying that the following recipe is worth the subscription price of any newspaper in the land: As soon as the animal heat is out of the meat, slice it up ready for cooking. Prepare a large jar by scalding with hot salt and water. Mix salt and pulverized saltpeter in the proportion of one tablespoonful of saltpeter to one teacupful of salt. Cover the bottom of the jar with a sprinkle of salt and pepper, the same as if just going to the table, and continue in this manner till the jar is full.

Fold a cloth or towel and wet it in strong salt and water, in which a little of the saltpeter is dissolved. Press the cloth closely over the meat and set it in a cool place. Be sure and press the cloth on tightly as each layer is removed, and your meat will keep for months. It is a good plan to let your meat lie over night after it is sliced, before packing. They drain off all the blood that oozes from it. It will be necessary to change the cloth occasionally, or take it off and wash it—first in cold water—then scald salt and water as at first. In this way farmers can have fresh meat the year round.

The Value of Improved Stock.

If a farmer keeps thirty cows that average $30 a year each for milk, and he can increase the average to $40 a year by the use of a thoroughbred bull, of a good milking breed, he can afford to pay a good round price for such a bull. And yet better results than this have been accomplished. If he is raising cattle for beef, and he can add two hundred pounds to the carcass of each, by the time it is ready for the shambles, by the use of a short-horn bull, it will certainly be profitable for him to pay a good price for such a bull. And yet this is the average result of using thoroughbred bulls on the native cows of the country, as estimated by all the best stock breeders. And this two hundred pounds is clear gain, for it is produced with no greater consumption of food. If the use of a thoroughbred ram on a flock of common ewes will increase the weight of fleece one pound, on an average, certainly more than "five in a hundred could make it pay;" whether more than one in the five would or not, is another question. And so with hogs. The difference between the common "woods" breed of the past, and the improved breeds of to-day, is beyond comparison.

A Warning.

The appearance of a school of red fish in the harbor of Honolulu bids fair to rob the Centennial celebration of the presence of the king of the Sandwich Islands. The appearance of these fish is to the royal house of the islands what the appearance of the "white woman" is to the haughty house of the Hohenzollerns—a portent of the death of the reigning sovereign and a sign of woe to the dynasty. The king is already smitten with illness, and his situation occasions grave anxiety among his subjects. The red fish, is is said, appeared before the deaths of Kamehameha and Lunalio, thus taking the responsibility of the national bereavement from the local liquor dealers. We earnestly hope that the present sovereign's illness will turn out to be slight, and his alarm at the appearance of the red fish baseless. Indeed, says the *World*, we confidently expect him to put in a prompt and robust appearance at the opening of the Centennial ceremonies, marching just back of the brass band.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

An Interesting Letter from Dr. Hayes—Relics of the Expedition.

Dr. Hayes has written a letter relative to the Pandora and her expedition to the North pole. In this he says: From Carey island the course of the Pandora was a little to the south of west, and into Lancaster sound, directly on the track of Franklin; then into Barrow straits, on to Beechy island, which lies at the entrance to Wellington channel, and where Franklin passed the winter of 1845-46, and where three of his party lie buried. Their graves were first discovered in 1850, but here all traces of the missing expedition were lost until 1853, when Dr. Rae, traveling overland from the northern part of Hudson's bay, in a northwesterly direction, fell in with a party of Esquimaux, in whose possession he found numerous relics and learned of the destruction of the entire party.

But he was utterly unable to locate the position of their misfortune or to learn of the cause thereof, further than that a small body of men, dragging one boat, reached Montreal island, at the mouth of Back's or Great Fish river, where, in the shelter of the boat, they all lay down and died, though, as he learned from the natives, not until some of them had resorted to the terrible alternative of cannibalism. Here the matter rested until Captain McClintock, in the steamer Fox, in 1858, approached the locality from the north. Captain Young, commander of the Pandora, was with McClintock on this voyage.

After a search of ten years the locality of Franklin's ships was fixed within certain limits, and all that McClintock and Young had to do was to push south from Barrow straits by ship as far as possible, and, there wintering, to search in the spring for traces. Three routes were open to them. In the first place they might go down Prince Regent's inlet. To the westward of this inlet lies the large island of North Somerset. Then comes Peel sound, then Prince of Wales' land, then McClintock's channel, discovered by Captain Young while on a sledge journey in the spring of 1859. McClintock went down Prince Regent inlet, where Parry and Ross had previously gone, and were finally brought up by the ice in Belloit strait, which separates Somerset island from Boothia peninsula, the northernmost point of the mainland of the American continent. This is in latitude seventy-two degrees. Thence to the south lies King William's land—an island over a hundred miles long, near the northern extremity of which Franklin's ships were beset and finally frozen fast in the thick-ribbed ice, after having come south through Peel sound in September, 1846—which fact was determined by McClintock and Young during their sledge journey in 1859; for, on visiting that island, a large heap of stones or cairn was discovered by them, and under it, record, carefully secured in a bottle, which told, in a few brief words, the story the world was so long in search of. And this story was to the effect that Franklin had, after wintering on Beechy island and trying to reach Behring straits in the direction of the pole, where the open sea was supposed to lie, gone south toward the American coast in the hope of following its course toward the Pacific ocean, when the ships were unfortunately beset. It further states that Sir John Franklin himself died long before the final castastrophe. Here is the record:

* APRIL 25, 1848.

H. M. ships Erebus and Terror were deserted on the 22d April, five leagues N. N. W. of this, having been beset since twelfth of September, 1846. The officers and crews, consisting of one hundred and five souls, under the command of Captain F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. sixty-nine deg. thirty-seven min. forty-two sec. N. longitude ninety-eight deg. forty-one min. W. Sir John Franklin died on the eleventh of June, 1847; and the total loss by deaths in the expedition has been to this date, nine officers and fifteen men. (Signed)

F. R. M. CROZIER, Captain and Senior Officer.
JAMES FITZJAMES, Captain H. M. ship Erebus. And start on to-morrow for Back's Fish river.

This record was, however, written on the margin of a paper which had nearly a year before been placed there while all was well, and which runs as follows:

28TH OF MAY, 1847.

H. M. ships Erebus and Terror wintered in the ice in lat. seventy deg. five min. N., lon. ninety-eight deg. forty-five min. W. Having wintered in 1846-7 at Beechy island, in lat. seventy-four deg. forty-three min. twenty-eight sec. N., lon. ninety-one deg. thirty-nine min. fifteen sec. W., after having ascended Wellington channel to lat. seventy-seven deg. and returned by the west side of Cornwalis island, Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well. Party consisting of two officers and six men left the ships on Monday, twenty-fifth of May, 1847.

GM. GORE, Lieutenant.
CHARLES F. DES VOEUX, Mate.

In this main part of the document is an error of date, as shown by the subsequent record previously quoted, wherein it is stated that the Erebus and Terror wintered at Beechy island in 1846-7. The correct date of that wintering at Beechy island was 1845-6.

After leaving the ships and depositing the record we know nothing more of the sadly unfortunate party, except the traces already alluded to, brought by Dr. Rae, and a boat mounted on runners found by McClintock, drawn up on a low point of land, with two skeletons in it and two rifles leaning against its side.

This is all that was ever found, except a few relics discovered by our countryman, the late Captain Hall, who spent several years in the search. He found no additional records, but he became satisfied, from information received through the natives, of the exact locality of all the books, papers and documents relating to the expedition. These were reported as being buried by the retreating party in a stone cairn on the southwest coast of King William's land, and the locality, it was thought, could be reached. To obtain these records would be an important achievement, and would clear up all mystery concerning this ill-starred expedition. A large reward for their recovery was offered by the late Lady Franklin, whose indefatigable zeal and devotion so long kept the search in active operation.

A Scene from Life.

Of all the terrible curses that have destroyed humanity, intemperance is the most fearful. A young man entered the barroom of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more."

He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other stood by, silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him:

"Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men are now—I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell to me and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them!"

The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter, he exclaimed:

"God help me! this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!"

And he kept his word.

Mortality Among Elephants.

We learn from the Rangoon *Burmah Mail* of a large mortality among elephants in that district; and a more serious loss of the same kind has been experienced by the Monlmein foresters, on the Thoungyeen side. The *Mail* states the value of each elephant is from 800 rupees to 1,500 rupees ($400 to $750) and that the loss to their people in the aggregate is very considerable, greatly enhancing the price of these useful animals, and increasing the difficulty and cost of bringing timber to market.

A resident of Gahenna, O., named Samuel Turner, was detected stealing wheat from a neighbor and selling it at a mill. His disgrace so preyed upon his mind that he took a large dose of arsenic and died. The man was miserably poor, having a wife and five children to support, which no doubt induced the theft.

THE VOLCANOES OF ICELAND.

Wonders of the Valley of the Skjalfandafljot—Columns of Smoke from Twenty Craters—Fountains of Fire Lighting Up the Night.

Mr. W. L. Watts sends from Leith, Scotland, the following graphic account of a grand eruption witnessed by him in Iceland last August: When on my way from Husavik, in the north of Iceland, I stopped on Sunday, Aug. 15, at Storavellis, in the valley of Skjalfandafljot, where I received the intelligence that ashes had fallen that morning at an adjacent farm. During the previous night a man had arrived from Grimstathis, a farm upon the eastern and opposite side of the Myvatns Oræfi. He reported that between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Grimstathis, traveling from northeast to southwest. Almost simultaneously, columns of smoke were seen upon the plain of Myvatns Oræfi, and forthwith an eruption commenced from the same place as last spring. Upon Aug. 15, accompanied by a farmer from Granavatn, I set out for the eruption. Upon entering a valley through the mountains of Myvatn, by which we intended to gain access to the Myvatns Oræfi, a few columns of smoke in the distance warned us that the eruption lay before us. Upon emerging from the glen, a line of some twenty columns of smoke burst upon our view, at the northern end of which lay two clusters of black mounds, in close proximity. From the most southerly of these rose two columns of dense black smoke, which struggled to ascend, but were beaten back to earth again by the wind in a foul, heavy mist, which spread itself out for miles over the lava streams, both old and new, which lay to the eastward, clinging to the nigher crags in dark, ominous masses, and obscuring large patches of the more level plain. From its neighbor to the north, a high column of stones, ashes and dust proclaimed the principal volcano vent.

Suddenly, with a roar, every particle seemed on fire, explosion after explosion casting the larger fragments to a height beyond our view in the dense canopy of vapor which hung over us, making the ground upon which we stood and the rocks round us tremble. Lava then poured over its more northerly side, the large column of fire sank, and stones and cinders were alone ejected. This column of *debris* continually varied both in size and volume, sometimes clustering "like a large swarm of bees" in the smoke, apparently scarcely one hundred feet above the crater; and other times it shot up in a large column with explosive violence, the masses of stone shrieking in their passage through the air. Then came a calm, and with a rending sound a new crater opened in the north side of the mound, from which a stream of white hot lava tumbled in a cascade of fiery froth upon the old lava stream of last spring, where a dense smoke and the sound of splitting rocks marked its progress, till it oozed in bright red viscid masses through the interstices of the older lava, forming pools which glowed for a moment, and turned black beyond the limit of the older stream.

It was now a dim twilight, though only five P. M. We stopped amid a patch of wild oats, which grow profusely upon many parts of these sands, leaving our horses to feed while we took our evening meal upon a sand bank commanding a full view of the eruption, now little more than a mile away. Our horses did not appear particularly frightened at the eruption, but for half an hour stood quietly looking at it, and then took quietly to grazing. Upon approaching the volcano as closely as the heated lava would allow, I found it to consist of a cluster of black mounds, which together described an irregular cone, in the center of which, probably toward the termination of the eruption of last spring, a large crater had been formed a little more than a mile in circumference, the north wall of which had been broken down.

From the center of this rose the conical walls of the crater that was now "erupting." In the north side of this was likewise a breach, through which, from time to time, the lava poured. From this cone a dense column of white-hot atoms and fiery fragments was being ejected to the height of perhaps three or four hundred feet. Very little smoke was emitted from the cone, and the many cracks in its sides enabled the glow from the intense fire within to shine through with such a brilliancy that it gave the cone the appearance of being wrapped in flames. Two smaller craters were now visible—one in the north base of the mound, and one a short distance in the lava itself still further north. They were burning with a brilliant white light, emitting a rending, crushing sound, but at this period they were "erupting" with little violence. From these two craters the principal lava streams were flowing, which now advanced with considerable rapidity, encircling from time to time patches of the ancient lava and sand which form the plain, and finally overwhelming them in its fiery embrace. Night had now closed in, and as heated lava and the noxious gases from it prevented me getting any nearer than a few hundred yards from the principal crater, I lit my pipe at the nearest lava, and returned to camp. There, sitting by my tent upon the high bank of volcanic sand, for a long time I sat gazing at the grand, glorious spectacle of the vast fountains of fire that in a continuous stream assailed the sky.

Fight with an Alligator.

A party of eight or ten people met at the Okapilco creek, Quitman, Ga., to seine the different lakes and "eddies" along the run of the creek between the turnpike and the railroad bridges. Nothing unusual transpired on this occasion until late in the afternoon, when in seining a deep lake formed by a bend in the channel of the stream, the seine became so heavy and difficult to drag that it was concluded that it was hung to a root or log on bottom. Lum Devane, a lad sixteen years of age, went under for the purpose of disentangling the seine.

Upon reaching bottom, a distance of some six or seven feet, he found what he supposed to be a log, and embracing it started to the surface of the water with it. His surprise as well as that of the party can be better imagined than expressed when, upon rising, the supposed log was found to be an alligator. As soon as the water's surface was reached the infuriated monster, taking in the situation at a glance, made a terrific lunge at Devane, and striking him in the breast knocked him into deep water, and continuing the attack caught him between his vice-like jaws around the waist.

Seeing the danger of their comrade the rest of the party sprang to his relief. Fortunately for Devane he was on the outside and the alligator was upon the inside of the seine, which, being strong and firmly held at each end, somewhat impeded the vicious reptile in his attack. This, together with the prompt and fearless action of the entire party, who seized his alligatorship by the tail and legs and commenced to use their knives on him diligently, is all that saved the life of Lum Devane. He was finally extricated from the jaws of the maddened monster, and escaped with a few painful though not dangerous bruises and bites.

The alligator was about eight feet in length, and it was with difficulty that six or eight strong and courageous men succeeded, after inserting their knives in several tender places, in bringing him ashore. He fought desperately as long as life lasted, and in his dying moments he set up a deafening roar almost equal to that of a lion.

Hop Sticks.

A clergyman having been inducted into a living in Kent, England, took occasion during his first sermon to introduce the word "optics." At the conclusion of the service a farmer who was present thanked him for the discourse, but intimated that he had made a small mistake in one word, softening down at the same time the severity of his criticism by saying: "Yet we all know very well, sir, what you meaut." On the clergyman's making further inquiries about this word, the farmer replied: "What you called hop-sticks, in this part of the country we call hop-poles."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The New York Produce Exchange has fixed five grades for oats, viz.: White, high mixed, No. 2, No. 3, no grade. White oats shall be bright, sound, clean, free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than thirty-two pounds to the measured bushel. High mixed oats shall be two-thirds white, and equal to No. 2 in all other respects. No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain. No. 3 oats shall be fit for warehousing, otherwise unequal to No. 2. No grade shall include all oats damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit for No. 3.

The board of charities of Utica, N. Y., is attempting the solution of the tramp question by requiring all able-bodied stragglers applying for relief to break stones upon the public streets. There is a perceptible diminution of the number of applicants already.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has taken the oath of office as secretary of the interior.

Prof. Watson, of Ann Harbor, Mich., announces the discovery of a new planet in right ascension one hour and no minutes, north, declination six degrees fifty-four minutes. It is of the tenth magnitude. Its daily motion is south five degrees.

Charles Revere, a well-known sporting man of New York, owner of the trotting horse Butler, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, on account of trouble with a woman.

It is stated in German naval circles that Prince Frederick ("Fritz") intends to visit the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and that a German squadron will escort him thither.

A Bavarian decree gives effect to the imperial laws introducing compulsory civil marriages.

Two more steamers have arrived at Havana from Spain with re-enforcements for the army. Several hundred students of Yale College amused themselves by hooting and throwing missiles at a procession of Odd Fellows, until the latter turned and charged the crowd with their swords. Several students were slightly injured.

The Congress of Costa Rica, Central America, has passed a law declaring the Port Limon, on the Caribbean sea, a free port, and offering inducements to immigrants to that section by permitting public lands to be acquired at a nominal rate and allowing manufactories of rum and tobacco to be established in that part of the State for domestic use or export without payment of duties. Recent rains have swollen the rivers and streams in Devonshire, England, causing inundations. The loss is considerable. Torquay, Teignmouth, and Dawlish were flooded, and much damage was done to property. The Warren avenue Baptist Church, of Boston, has stricken out that portion of the declaration of faith which makes immersion a prerequisite to communion. The church is one hundred and twenty-five years old. The trunk lines running out of Chicago have advance passenger fares about $2.

A verdict for $6,000 damages and five per cent. for counsel fee was rendered in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) court against a liquor dealer who bit off a piece of the nose and thumb of Walter Westlake. Governor Tilden's commission made their seventh report, showing an absolute waste of half a million of money on the Buffalo canal "improvements," and inculpating Appraiser Davis and Commissioner Fay in corrupt and unlawful practices. Two hundred dwellings, a synagogue, and five schools in the town of Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished and three thousand are homeless. A terrible fire took place at Iquique, Peru. Three-quarters of the town are said to have been destroyed. A white murderer named Dugan was taken from a sheriff in Arkansas, by a crowd of masked men, who shot him. Dugan was under sentence of death for killing his son-in-law under slight provocation.

The elections in Lima, Peru, were attended with serious riots. Several persons were killed or wounded. The referee in the case of the people against the estate of James Watson, late county auditor, under the old Tweed ring in New York, has decided that the sum of $648,491.57 belongs to the county, that being the amount Watson wrongfully received on false bills. Later reports from England show the floods to have been quite serious. At Sheffield the damage was very heavy. The valley of the River Don formed a lake half a mile wide and fully fifteen miles long. Many colleries and iron-works were flooded and thousands of operatives thrown out of employment. Accounts from the valleys of the Wye, Severn and Avon state that those rivers have also risen to an unusual height, whereby great damage has been entailed. At Rotherham, in Yorkshire, two thousand people were thrown out of employment because of the flooding of the factories. A policeman in Denver, Col., while searching a house which had been occupied by Italian musicians, found the bodies of one man and three boys in the cellar, all bearing marks of a knife. Barnum's Hotel, on Broadway, New York, has been closed, as unsuccessful. Colonel John House and his son Manny, of Franklin, Tenn., were both killed during a personal altercation, by a man named Griffin. China is to send a mission to England to apologize for the Yunnan outrage. Frederick Hudson, the eminent journalist and author, was struck by a train of cars while driving across the track at Concord, Mass., and received injuries from which he died next day. Eight of the indicted distillers and rectifiers of St. Louis surrendered at discretion, and withdrew all claims to the property seized by the government for taxes, and amounting to over $500,000.

A firm in Manchester, England, has begun the importation of American calicoes. Proposals for the new Canadian loan for two and one half millions sterling have just been issued in London. Three-fifths of the sum are guaranteed by the Imperial government, and the other-two fifths are issued on the credit of Canada alone. A telegram from Berlin says that the estimates for the German empire for 1876 show a deficiency of $3,750,000.

During the recent storms in Great Britain a number of vessels were lost and many lives sacrificed. Ben Boyd, the most notorious and successful counterfeiter in the country, was captured by secret service detectives in Illinois. They also seized a number of plates and much material for making counterfeits. The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that weiss bier is a similar liquor to ale, porter and lager bier, and subject to a tax of one dollar per barrel of thirty-one gallons. Mrs. Walton, the divorced wife of Hiram Walton, of Mercer, Me., who has been living with Greenleaf Tracy, was shot and killed by Tracy in a fit of jealousy. He then fled to the woods and shot himself. Both were dead when found. Henry Brown, the negro who killed Phillip Pfarr, a German, living a few miles from St. Louis, and then ravished and robbed his wife, was hanged in the yard of the jail. In a brief speech made on the scaffold, he admitted having struck Pfarr the blow which caused his death, but denied outraging Mrs. Pfarr.

The commissioner of pensions, in his recently finished report, states the number of new pensions created during the past year as 11,557, and the number dropped as 12,977. The total number of pensions is 234,821, including 884 widows of revolutionary soldiers. The total disbursements during the year were $29,683,116.63, leaving a balance from the appropriation of $397,871.31. Indian Commissioner Smith has resigned. Attorney-General Pierrepont has given an opinion that the faith of the government is unqualifiedly pledged to pay the principal and interest of the 3-65 District bonds. Charles O'Conor, of New York, coincides in this matter. Uri Carruth, editor of the Vineland (N. Y.) *Independent*, who was shot by Mr. Landis last March, and from whose brain the bullet had never been taken, died a few days since, and Landis was immediately surrendered by his bondsmen and locked up in jail. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, opened their iniatiary service in Brooklyn, N. Y., at eight o'clock of a Sunday morning, with an audience of five thousand, four thousand more being unable to gain admission. The afternoon service at four o'clock was likewise crowded, and a church half a block away was opened to the throng, who were exhorted by Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

A dwelling in Cheshire, Conn., was burned, and Mr. and Mrs. Murray, a young married couple, were burned to death. A carriage was precipitated into the Schuylkill river opposite Manayunk, Pa., containing five persons, three of whom, Henry Getler, his mother and child, were drowned.

The survivors of the Balaklava charge, soldiers of the Light Brigade, the "six hundred" who rode "into the valley of death," celebrated the twenty-first anniversary with a public dinner in London. Baltimore dedicated its new city hall with appropriate exercises and a procession containing ten thousand men. The building cost over $2,000,000. The annual report of the free delivery division of the Post-office department shows that there are now employed by that bureau of the service 2,195 carriers, and that they delivered during the fiscal year nearly $28,000,000 letters, 68,000,000 newspapers, and some 34,000,000 postal cards, besides collecting about 243,000,000 pieces of various kinds. The total cost of the service was $1,880,042, and the receipts from postage on local matter $1,947,559. A disease, similar to the epizootic, is killing off the cattle in several counties bordering on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river. Russia has decided to exhibit only her peculiar products at the Centennial exhibition. A skiff, heavily loaded with colored people, was crossing the river at St. Louis and sprang a leak. One of the occupants became excited and capsized the boat, and all were drowned except two. A boiler in the paper mill of Morrison, Barre & Co., at Roaring Springs, Pa., exploded, destroying the mill and injuring ten men. Loss, $200,000. The treasurer of Santo Domingo announces that the republic is bankrupt.

UNITED STATES TREASURER'S REPORT.

The annual report of Treasurer New contains the following statement of receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year, 1875:

Receipts.

Customs	$157,167,722 35
Internal revenue	110,007,493 58
Lands	1,419,640 17
Miscellaneous sources	19,411,195.00
Total revenues	$288,000,051.10
Public debt funded, 1881	$96,505,700.00
United States notes	103,907,956.00
Fractional currency	36,612,800.00
Gold certificates	70,250,100.00
Certificates deposit, U. S. notes	80,695,000.00
Total receipts	$675,971,647.10

Expenditures.

Customs	$19,713,707.36
Internal revenue	5,188,513.31
Interior civil	4,957,535.50
Treasury proper	33,643,262 42
Diplomatic	3,199,220.84
Quarterly salaries	564,517.65
Judiciary	3,803,945.90
Total civil and miscellaneous	$71,070,702.98
War department	$41,120,645.98
Navy department	21,497,626.27
Interior department	7,840,873.03
Public debt interest	103,093,544.57
Total expenditures	$274,623,392.34
Public debt-Redemption bonds	$104,550,920.00
Redemption of U. S. notes	410,143,001.00
Redemption of national currency	40,364,671 48
Redemption of coin certificates	71,278,960 00
Redemption deposit, U. S. notes	81,040,000.00
Total, including items on account of public debt	$682,000,885.32
Balance of covered money, June 30, 1875	144,702,416.41

There are on file in the Treasury department, at Washington, orders for nearly $1,000,000 of the issue of fifty-cent currency, of which there is a great scarcity throughout the country, and there is non e whatever on hand, and it will be several months before the orders can be filed. The United States consul at Christian, Norway, writes that a royal mandate was issued in August, prohibiting the importation of potatoes from North America, either as merchandise or ship's provisions, without having been previously carefully examined and cleaned. The bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, presented to Virginia by some Englishmen, was unveiled with great ceremony at Richmond. Gen. Joe Johnson was master of ceremonies. The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says: "After Cardinal McCloskey's sojourn in Paris he will come here. The Catholics of London are preparing an imposing demonstration of welcome. Cardinal McCloskey will be the guest of Cardinal Manning while here." It is thought that the British government will prosecute the consignees of the arms shipped hence to China during the recent negotiations. Several cargoes are now *en route*. Advices from Portland, Oregon, say the election for congressman brought out a very light vote. Mr. Lane, Democrat, is probably elected by 1,200 majority. The enterprising town of Virginia City, Nev., was greatly crippled by a fire which destroyed the principal business portion, including, in the words of a telegram, "every decent building." Theaters, newspaper offices, banks, express offices and dwellings were swept out of existence in a short time, and as there was no water, the engines were of no avail, and buildings had to be blown up to check the flames. The mills and hoisting works of the celebrated Consolidated Virginia and Ophir mines, on the Comstock lode, were burned, involving heavy loss. It is estimated that ten thousand people were rendered homeless and destitute by the conflagration. The loss can only be counted by millions.

The German Christmas.

It is strange that Christ's mass should be the great festival of the year in Protestant Germany. In Catholic countries New Year's day is the grand fete when visits and congratulations are exchanged, and bonbons and *etrennes* fly about as at carnival times. With us Christmas means good cheer, full houses, blankets, coal, and clothing, clubs; plum puddings dance while "greasy Joan doth keel the pot;" gardens are robbed of their greenery, fair damsels decorate the churches; there is feasting in the hut and flirting in the hall; full services, neighborly greetings, peace and good-will all around the parish. The holly, the yew, the ivy, and the rosemary climb up the pillars of the sanctuary; the jolly mistletoe hangs in the halls; no matter if "coughing down the parson's saw;" he cuts his sermons short without any scruples at defrauding religion, and sends them all home to their plum puddings. It is Christmas, and the people want to be happy in their homes. But a German Christmas differs widely from ours; there is more sentiment (as we have seen) about it, and less solid hospitality. More bustle, mystery, and preparation, but less religious fervor. The churches are bare and empty, the poor owe less to the bounty of the rich; it is more a domestic festival, celebrated in each household for its own special members, than a stretching forth of the arms of brotherly love, of tenderness, of charity, of loving kindness, which would fain embrace the whole world and greet all humanity anew. No, the rapture of rejoicing that greets the nativity in rational Germany quite loses sight of the great origin of the popular festival, and it is only in fanciful utterances that the child learns something of the Christ whose mass it is. It may be that the lonely legends with which the babe is fed sow the seeds of unbelief in his mind, and that, later on, he finds, with dismay, that the religion of his childhood can never be the religion of his riper years; that all the fanciful fiction, and sweet, graceful stories which made him worship with the magi, and tremble at the manger, are but so many foolish fables with which his innocence has been cheated. It has been said by a great divine that a child should be drawn up to heaven, not heaven brought down to him; and, looking at the outcome of German Protestantism, one is not inclined to dispute the assertion.

Nothing Mean About Him.

A Western paper tells the following: A man went into a confectionery store a few days ago, in an excited manner, and rushing up to the proprietor said:

"Do you make wedding cakes?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm goin' ter git married terday, an' I want a cake. I'm no slouch, an' I'm goin' ter dew things right up to the handle. I don't intend ter git married but once, and yew bet I'll make things howl."

The proprietor smiled blandly, and commenced lifting out ten and twenty-dollar wedding cakes, gorgeous in beautiful frosting and artificial flowers. Among the rest was a small plain cake. "How much is that?" asked the excited purchaser.

"Four bits."

"That's the one for me; here's your money, old pard; wrap her up. Thar's nothin' mean about me; I wouldn't care if it was six bits."

The proprietor gazed after the purchaser as he went out about five minutes, the picture of amazement, and then he sat down and fanned himself for half an hour, and then got up and consumed half an hour more in slowing away the piles of fancy cakes and talking to himself softly, but his bland smile had passed away for the time being.

Siberian Exiles.

Although half a million persons have been banished from Russia to Siberia between the years 1822 and 1872, there has been scarcely any perceptible increase in the population, and, as fifty years ago, there is not one inhabitant per square verst. The reason of this is that the number of persons who make their escape from Siberia continues to be very great. In 1873, for instance, the number of persons entered on the lists as condemned to banishment in the Irkoutsk district was 10,387, while 1,994 only were to be traced as residing there; and in the ten years from 1835 to 1845 no fewer than 12,652 fugitives were recaptured. In 1859 the exiles in the government factories at Nertchinsk attempted to escape in a body, and 580 of them have been returned as "missing" ever since.

AT SCHOOL.—An exchange complains that children are sent to school too young and study too much out of school hours. It says: When the doors of the public schoolhouse close in the afternoon upon the school children, they should literally close out from them all that pertains to school until the opening next morning. A teacher should be a teacher, not simply a mere hearer of recitations. Lessons should be learned and taught at school, never at home.

A lady said to us the other day: "Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa.) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it at once.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secret of the wonderful success of Vegetine. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.—*Com.*

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies that vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.—*Com.*

Many persons suffer with sick headache and nervous headache, usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, etc. Such persons will find relief if not cure, by keeping the bowels open with small doses of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—*Com.*

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, internally and externally.—*Com.*

1500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 500 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the first week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of gold close at home. Explanatory circular "how it is done," sent *free* by Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall St., N. Y.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 850 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the door for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.
Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and the lungs, by being clogged, destroy the very organs that caused the cough.
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the shoulder-blade, sensation of weakness, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the body often alternately cold and hot, accompanied with debility and blushing up of the head. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or torpid liver.
If the Pulmonic Syrup is not assisted, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, relaxation of the bowels and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death.
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.
When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.
These medicines are prepared only by
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N.E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philada.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.